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FIELD-MATES

—M. Mistry.

A London building blown sky-high—blasting after the fire raid.

Three R. A. F. men who have won the Polish 'Victoria Cross' with General Sikorski of Poland.

Bombed-out children find a shelter in the home of Mrs. Harold Nicolson.

Shelter for war-time caravan dwellers.

Miss Florence Horsburgh, one of the most active British Women Members of Parliament, is Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Health. She is now concerned with the systematic solution of problems raised by the bombardment of London's civil population.

The Nursery School shown in this picture is typical of 100 which have been set up all over Britain. Mothers who, under war conditions, have taken up work are enabled to leave their young ones in the safety and care of such a nursery while they are out. The children are under watchful eye of a trained nurse.

Swans. —*M. J. Vyarawala.*

Pelicans. —*M. J. Vyarawala.*

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SHAH ABDUL LATIF

A Sindhi Poet Of The Desert

By WAHIDA AZIZ

THE emergence of genius is an event which in the present state of human knowledge approaches the inexplicable. Heredity and environment are certainly an inadequate explanation. There is usually little in the immediate circumstances of his birth and upbringing to account for the manner in which an exceptional man towers above his fellows. In Shah Abdul Latif's case one finds small help towards knowing how this outstanding poet came to the fulfilment of his genius. His life in fact seems to prove the truth of the old adage 'poeta nascitur, non fit.'

It is true that Shah Abdul Latif came of a well-known family of Sayids and that down the centuries Sayids in Sind have produced a number of men famous for their learning and their saintliness. The poet's great-great-grandfather was Shah Karim whose name is still held in reverence in Lower Sind. Though some poetry is attributed to him and a few of his verses are believed to be incorporated in the 'Risalo,' there has down to us nothing of outstanding merit. Nor is there in Sindhi literature either before or after Shah Latif's time anything fit to be compared with the "Risalo."

His Life

It is a pity that there is no satisfactory account of Shah Abdul Latif's life. Nor will there ever be. The facts of his life have been but sparsely recorded in script. Most of what is known comes from oral tradition. Until the eighties of last century it was still possible to trace oral tradition up to its source because old men were still alive who could recall what their grandfathers had told them and some at least of these grandfathers must have been contemporaries of the poet. But, they are now no more and so are the exact dates of the poet's birth and death which are unknown. The evidence, however, is in favour of his having been born in 1689 and having died in 1752. It is presumed that his life coincided almost exactly with the change from Moghal to Kalhoro rule in Sind. When Aurangzeb died Shah Abdul Latif was a youth of eighteen years of age. As a young man he saw the rise of the early Kalhora to power. He was fifty years old when Nadir Shah sacked Delhi and made Sind tributary to Persia. He was fifty-eight when Ahmed Shah Durrani brought off his coup against the dying Delhi Empire, founded modern Afghanistan and made Sind subject to Kabul. All these things seem to be true, but they contain little or no reference to the current political events which he had witnessed. He spent nearly all his life living in a very restricted locality in the northern part of what is now the Hyderabad district.

Unusual Traits

It is said that as a boy Shah Abdul Latif exhibited unusual traits. He was contemplative and thoughtful, fond of loneliness and loved to wander by himself. He found pleasure in passing his time with holy men and fakirs in an effort to understand the ideals which they strove to interpret. His fondness for retirement and seclusion and his setting out upon travels in furtherance of religious contemplation follow the well-known lines of Islamic asceticism.

Many stories of the miraculous order are told of him. The typical one of this kind is that when he was being taught the alphabet he would not go beyond the latter Alif, which is the symbol of God and unity. The moral drawn from this is, of course, that from the days of his childhood he was engrossed by a vision of the divine unity.

All through his life he evinced no liking for the comforts and elegances that appeal to wordly-minded men. His whole life was one of continence and abstemiousness, then sufficiently rare amongst the race from which he sprang. He is said to have hated cruelty and to have been unable to bear to beat an animal or cause physical pain to man or beast. In an age and amongst a population that set little store by chastity, he exhibited towards women a self-control that was remarkable. He left no heir, and the oral tradition, which in this respect there is no reason to disbelieve, records the decorum and dignity of his family life.

His Education

How far Shah Abdul Latif was an educated man has proved a great puzzle to scholars. The popular tradition is that he had no regular education but taught himself everything. His poems show clearly an acquaintance with Arabic and Persian far beyond the ordinary accomplishments of his time. It seems certain that he was well-versed and familiar with the work of Jalal-ul-Din Rumi and other Persian poets. The mystical form of his poetry could never have been achieved without a deep and sympathetic understanding of the mystical development of Islam that came to India through the work of the great Persian poets. Thus, whatever the facts of Shah Abdul Latif's education may have been, it is clear that his education was neither superficial nor contemptible. Tradition also says that he did not write his poetry either but that it was collected and transcribed by amanurnses.

His Poems

In Shah Abdul Latif many silent centuries of Sind find a voice. A poet, a sage, a prophet—he remains the peerless poet of the desert. These poems were all originally intended to be recited or sung to a musical accompaniment.

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Fair Button-hole sellers for the Rural Uplift Fund during the Founders' Day Celebrations of the Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi.

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Hunting In Central Himalayas

By "NAREN"

IN this world, as there are great cities and resorts of indescribable beauty and grandeur, so there are situated sky-scraping snow clad ranges of unapproachable heights, unfathomable oceans and deep forests. To explore them remains a most arduous and perilous deed indeed, but still the craving to be with nature, in order to see her in all her forms and moods, remains unappeased. Among these sports mountaineering on the higher altitudes in the Himalayas is the most hazardous and also the most popular. Second is hunting in the deep forests and valleys in the lower Himalayan region, where there is no problem of rarified atmosphere.

In the Lower Himalayan region which is known as the Tarai Land are situated deep forests, the abodes of the mastadons in the past, still unhaunted by man, and is the eternal haven of the most dangerous beasts, bloody elephants, lions, tigers, venomous serpents of many species, leopards, panthers, bears, and other wild creatures of different varieties. All these sports are limited only to those intrepid 'warriors' who gladly can defy any challenge of nature in attaining supremacy over it.

These forests are situated between 4,000 ft. and 6,000 ft. above the sea level. Leaving a few spots on the higher region, we find the climate of these places very warm throughout the year. Naturally they are the homes of jungle beasts.

The Tarai forest in Bhawar the lower region, is known as "Mal Dhan". Every year thousands of hunters frequent these places. It extends, east to west, beyond Nepal Tarai over an area of 25,000 square miles. The Sunder Ban beween Bengal and Burma is very deep, very wide and well-extended with innumberable species of jungle creatures but the former has its own charm, grandeur and attraction to an outside visitor. Hunting goes on throughout the year but in the months of May, June and July killing jungle creatures is forbidden.

The Khukri

The adventurous sport which I am to relate here is done in September, when the weather is most propitious for hunt. The weather remains altogether clear and warm. I was one of the members of a party. So far as ordinary hunting is concerned, no previous arrangements are made but for bigger objects, viz., snaring of the jungle elephants for the first time and shooting down of bloody lions, is not only a difficult task but is rather most hazardous and risky. So, elaborate arrangements are made. Every hunter keeps a rifle and a 'khukri' with him. The Khukri is very common, and is the most important weapon of the inhabitants of this side. A Khukri is comparatively smaller than a sword in length but is thicker and bigger in volume. It is used practically by all the inhabitants here and sometimes even by females. A visitor to this place would find a Khukri hanging on the waist band of every man.

"We Enter The Forest"

It was afternoon when the party started in search of a hunt. The slanting rays of the descending sun were penetrating through glades in the wood and it was pleasant all around, when we entered the forest. The great wood, with its unique but natural grandeur and beauty, tall and lofty trees, some thorny and some smooth, some elastic and some rough, and innumerable others of indescribable varieties were before us standing quite mute and silent as if they were not in favour of the adventure undertaken by the party. Casually a puff of wind was felt passing by and sometimes we heard the cries of different birds and forest beasts and creatures whose names are quite unknown to mankind.

On going further there is absolutely no path visible, so it became very difficult for an individual to come out safely. There are great dangers at every step.

Whatever may be the number of the hunters and great may be their power, if a Himalayan tiger or lion happens to face the party abruptly, then they are surely in peril. In the interior of this forest lions, tigers, bears and panthers rove in large numbers and sometimes ramble together.

For prey, of smaller kind one is not required to go deep into the forest and thus risk his life, but to shoot down lions and tigers is not an easy job which does not only require great skill to shoot prey but great courage, as well; otherwise the failure of the bullet would be the final end of the hunter. A lion or tiger does not merely plan to take revenge as a hunter attempts to, but grasps and seizes and devours its enemy. So in some cases even wounded beasts have attacked the shikari with fatal results.

Queen Of The Jungle

When we had covered a considerable distance in the forest the roar of a lion was heard which went on growing louder still. It would be only a distance of about 50 yards from the spot where the king of the jungle was presumably roaring. It turned out to be not a lion but a lioness with her two cubs playing beside her. She was scratching her bulky body against a huge teak tree. The colour of this lioness was brown and there were stripes on its neck, and tail with beautiful black and white spots all over the body. Large eyes, and the mouth was red with blood, by which we presumed that some creature has just been killed and eaten. It had a standard height and was 12 ft. in length. Its claws were very sharp. The lioness seemed very glad and happy with its two cubs playing nearby.

The two frisky cubs were very bright and so was their body with white and black spots on the back, round white streaks with black spots in the middle and thin

(Continued On Page 37)

"Mama Mosquito"

China's Woman Guerilla Leader Who Is Japan's Bitterest Foe

At a recent banquet Madame Chiang Kai-shek paid glowing tribute to a little old lady seated at her left. "Madame Chao Yu-tang," said the wife of the generalissimo," is one of China's bravest women." A few days later Mrs. Chao was in the news again when a Japanese army leader offered another 50,000 yen reward for her capture—dead or alive.

This seemingly harmless old lady, who looked so prim and proper at the banquet, usually wears trousers, and has a big automatic strapped around her small waist. She is known to thousands from Shanghai to Chungking as "Mama Mosquito," the brains of a great swarms of guerilla fighters, writes D. S. Jennings in "Cauteles," Havana.

She began her personal feud against the Japanese nine years ago with a band of six young men, including two of her sons. To-day she has 30,000 fighters under her command. All of them, including two other sons, her husband, and even her daughter, Li-jen, are waging their own private little war from the wild hills north and west of Peiping. Her troops, though without uniforms, rules or science, have been known to wipe out entire Japanese regiments overnight.

Being a methodical person, Mama Mosquito keeps an account of her numerous raids. Up to the spring of 1939 her ledger shows the following figures on the credit side:

Japanese soldiers killed, 5,000;
Rifles seized, 6,000;
Machine-guns, 150;
Rounds of ammunition, 100,000.

And on the debit side, only 700 guerillas killed.

It will we observed that there are no figures for Japanese soldiers captured, although some of those 5,000 Japanese were caught alive. Mama Mosquito has learned that modern war leaves no room for mercy.

Driven from her home by the Japanese in 1931, Madame Chao Yu-tang, who was at that time fifty-six, took a vow to spend her remaining years in a private war against Japanese who seized Chinese territory by force. With her two older sons and a few university students, she established headquarters in a little house at Chunganhsien.

Madame Chao borrowed a Mauser pistol and practised until she mastered the heavy gun, and then started through the country-side to round up recruits and take pot shots at birds. However, guerilla warfare was an undeveloped idea at that time, and the first few months brought but a handful of men for enlistment.

Mama Has An Idea

The turning point came the night Mama Mosquito called a bluff. She had gathered a small crowd around her in a little town in North Shansi Province. She talked of guerilla war and the need for men. But the farmers were unmoved. Finally one man spoke up. "You are an old woman. What do you know of guerilla war?"

Mama Mosquito had an idea. "Are there any Japanese patrols near by?" she asked the men. When they said there were, she begged them to follow her. She moved down the road softly, and they trailed on behind with cautious steps. They came to the first slope where the Japanese sentries stood stiffy. The old woman fumbled in her skirt, pulled out the Mauser, took aim.

The first man dropped. Madame took aim again and the second sentry dropped. The third sentry ran as fast as his legs would carry him. Mama Mosquito put the gun away. She had won over a hundred men, and they went with her into the hills.

In May 1934 Mama Mosquito started a school of patriotism for Chinese illiterates; planted a bomb under the local Japanese barracks and blew them up; held up a supply train with her men and got enough guns and ammunition for a hundred recruits. In June she was in gaol. A hundred Japanese soldiers came to her house one night, accompanied by five Chinese spies. Three months later she was brought to trial.

"Look at me," she said in a quavering voice. "I am an old woman. Do I look as if I have the strength to lead volunteers?"

The judge nodded, frowning There was no evidence but the word of the paid Chinese traitors. It was a foolish idea—such a frail and stupid old woman leading an army of men.

Mama Mosquito was set free and lost no time in fleeing the town.

For the next three years she made her headquarters near Peiping, raising funds, enlisting new recruits for the long war she knew was coming.

Japanese secret agents carried her photograph and those of her sons; women police in Japanese-controlled centres searched every Chinese woman with the desperate hope that one of them might be Mama Mosquito. They do not know that she got inside Peiping a dozen times by squeezing her thin body through a fourteen-inch hole in the north-east city wall, not that the blind vegetable woman with an ox cart at Tientsin was the chief of the guerilla troops.

Indian Art 2,000 Years Ago

Priceless Cultural Heritage Revealed In Ajanta Frescoes

That the Ajanta Frescoes constitute the greatest heritage of Indian culture and art and have a supreme value in the reconstruction of Indian national life was the opinion expressed by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology of the Hyderabad State, in his illuminating lecture, illusrated with lantern slides, delivered under the auspices of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society at Patna, on March 7, the Governor presiding. The following is the text of the Paper.)

SEVERAL centuries before the Christian era the Deccan and its adjoining provinces were under the rule of a people who are called Andhras in the history of India, and whose descendants are the present-day inhabitants of the Telingana province of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and the North-eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, situated between the deltas of the rivers Godavari and Krishna. According to Pliny the Andhras ruled over an extensive kingdom comprising as many as "30 fortified towns and an army estimated at 100,000 infantry, 2,000 horsemen and 100 elephants." The Andhra Kingdom is also mentioned in the Asokan inscriptions, as one of the foreign countries which had espoused the doctrine of that Emperor. The Archaeological Department of Hyderabad, since its inception in 1914, has discovered rock-out edicts of Asoka, one of which is at Maski and the other two at Kopbal. Although these inscriptions, show in an indirect manner the penetration of the Buddhist religion to the South-Western parts of the Andhra Kingdom, they do not indicate in any sense that the Andhras were subject to Asoka.

Ethnically the Andhras were a non-Aryan race, apparently a mixture of the aboriginal people of India with the Scythians who entered the Deccan and the Southern parts of the Indian Peninsula at some period during the Iron Age, for their megalithic tombs, which exist in great abundance in the form of cairns, cromlechs, etc., invariably contain iron implements. Their knowledge of metallurgy is also proved by a large numbers of iron smelting factories which have recently been found at various ancient sites in the Deccan, as also by the traces of old gold workings in south western parts of Hyderabad State, notably at Maski, Hatti and Wondalli. One of the old shafts, which has been examined recently was sunk to a depth of 600 ft. and one wonders how the gold-diggers of those days by manual labour and simple tools could manage to work down to such depths without the present-day machinery.

Apart from their knowledge of metallurgy these people seem to have developed a fairly high type of culture and acquired considerable skill in the arts of sculpture and painting. In cave X at Ajanta there are several painted inscriptions, one of which is associated with a subject in which a Raja goes with his attendants to a Bodhi Tree for worship. The Bodhi Tree, which is bedecked with flags, represents the Buddha himself, and the subject is a story from the 'Jatakas'. The inscription painted over the head of the Raja was first deciphered by Bhagvanlal Indraji, and recently it has been examined by Dr. H. Luders, who in a letter to me writes as follows:—

"After careful examination of the photo of the painted inscription in the Ajanta Cave X in connection with the published drawing I have come to the conclusion that it may be assigned to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. It is true very little is left of the writing, but the 'bha' with the elongated right vertical, the 'ya' with the curve tending to be triangular, the 'pa' with the rounded corners, the 'ya' with the semi-circular base, tally with the characters of the Barhut inscriptions.

"As regards the inscription carved on the facade of the cave, of which you kindly sent me an excellent estampage, I am sure that it is even earlier, 'va', 'pu', 'gha', 'kha' showing Asokan forms. Only the 'ra' which consists of a straight line may be a later. In my opinion the inscription can be safely assigned to about 200 B.C."

These inscriptions are of great value to us in determining the periods of the origin and the development of the art of painting in the Deccan. First of all I show you the figure of the Raja with the inscription painted over it. It is very indistinct, but as the figure of the Raja appears several times in the delineation of the story it is clear that the inscription is coeval with the painting of the subject. If we accept the view of Luders in regard to the age of the inscription as correct, we find that the art of painting was considerably developed in the second century B. C., and to reach that stage it must have taken several centuries since its origin. To make clear this point I show you some slides representing this subject. In the first slide there is a group of attendants armed with maces, spears and curved weapons which may be swords. One attendant at the extreme left has an elaborate head-gear and as this figure is painted near the Raja several times in the story he may be the standard bearer or the life-guard of the Raja. In the next slide the Raja appears with a group of ladies in front of the Bodhi Tree. This scene is important in order to judge the artistic merits of the painting. The fresco is much damaged, first through the inclemencies of weather and afterwards by the indiscreet and vandalistic scribblings of the visitors during the latter half of the last century.

Beauty Of Paintings

The first slide of this subject has been prepared from a photo taken direct from the rock-wall, but as it may be confusing to an ordinary student I have had the painting traced from the original, having eliminated all the scribblings. The Raja faces the Bodhi Tree and is reciting some set prayer with an earnestness and feeling of hope worthy of such functions. The five ladies to his left proper are listening to the prayer and looking with devout attention at the face of the Raja. There is also the figure of a child just near the Bodhi Tree. Perhaps the object of the visit of the Raja is the fulfilment of some vow or performance of a ceremony in connection with the child. The women behind the Raja, who are also five in number, are apparently attendants—one of them is holding an umbrella. They are looking in different directions, the elder ones to the Bodhi Tree and the younger to their own objects of interest. There is no monotony either in the gaze or the pose of these ladies. The figures have been painted in the round showing much suppleness in the treatment of limb. The coiffures, the scarves, the jewellery exhibit a variety of styles, all indicating grace and beauty and a refined artistic taste. The colours used in the original painting are three only—red-ocre, lamp-black and white of lime. I may also mention here parenthetically that the colours used by the artists of Ajanta were principally earth-colours, obtained locally, except lepis-lazuli, which they have used for the blue tint and which was obtained from north-west India.

The next slide shows the Bodhi Tree with a group of ladies, two of whom are dancing and the rest are either playing on musical instruments or clapping. Clapping is still used in the East for making time both in dancing and singing. The movements of the dancers are indicated by the upper parts of their bodies, which are preserved, although the fresco is much damaged. Such poses and steps are common even in the dancing of India to-day; but at the same time they prove that the artist had complete mastery in showing the movement of the body in all possible manners and producing an effect of grace in the general theme of the subject. The musical instrument resembles a trumpet with a broad end, and it might have been made of horn or wood or metal. There are several dancing scenes at Ajanta which I will show you later, and in them drums, cymbals and fiddles have also been painted. The absence of the latter instruments in this scene may indicate that in the 2nd century B. C. the horn or the trumpet was the principal instruments of music. Another interesting feature in this scene is that the ladies are sitting on stools of beautiful wicker-work. This kind of furniture in the apartments occupied by ladies does not appear in the Deccan at a later period and is not found to-day except for the use of the males. Ladies generally squat on the ground or sit on low wooden seats, the "pithis."

Dancing Scenes

In the frescoes at Ajanta wicker-work seats continue up to the 3rd century A. D., i.e., roughly speaking up to the end of the Andhra rule. This fresco is of interest to the students of Buddhism also who may want to know the period when ladies began to take part in the ritual at the sacred institutions of that faith. Besides the Bodhi Tree, which is apparently a 'pipal' (Ficus Religions) there are two other trees in the background—one at the extreme right end is a mango (Mangifera indica) and the other a banyan (Ficus Bengalensis), all three of which are sacred to the Buddhist. Now both these scenes by their artistic and technical qualities show a practice extending over several hundred years in order to atthin such high standards, and it may be safe to assume that the art of painting in the Deccan stretches back to the early centuries of the first millennium B.C.

The progress of the art remained slow but steady during the period 200 B.C. to 300 A.D., for in another fresco in the same cave (x) which bears an inscription of 300 A.D., we find that although the intellectual qualities of the ar' have developed, yet the advance in technical skill is hardly perceptible. I show you two scenes from the Shad-danta-Jataka, of the story of the six tusked elephant who had two wives. In the first scene the Rani is shown in a melancholy mood, bent on taking revenge and she asks her husband, the Raja, to get the tusks of the elephant who was her husband in a previous birth and who had maltreated her by showing love to another wife of his. The first part of this episode is shown in the bed room and the second in the court room, where the Raja is sitting on an ornamental chair with the Rani to his right and ordering the hunters to get the tusks of the elephant in order to humiliate him and thus soothe the anger of the queen. The dresses of the hunters and heir crouching attitude are worthy of notice.

Tuskers And Fighters

The second slide represen's the hunters when they have brought the tusks and the Rani faints at their sight. One of the ladies who is standing behind the Raja is fanning the Queen. Another is rubbing her soles, another has brought water to sprinkle over her face and another is biting her finger to restrain her grief. Now apart from the dramatic qualities of the subject there is a human note which at once appeals. For instance, in the beginning we have the idea of revenge borne through jealousy and ultimately the remorse resulting from an outburst of love at the right of the tusks of the elephant who was her husband in the previous birth. This human note is predominant in the entire series of Abianja paintings. The Buddha in his emotion and feelings, in his worldly life, as also in the inner struggles to attain enlightenment by pious devotion, self-sacrifice and sympathy for fellow creatures, is always shown like an ordinary human being and not a God speaking from heaven. Further the doctrine of 'Nirvana' or final extinction, when looked upon from the point of view of Ajanta paintings, implies a kind of eternal peace or an eternal bliss, for there is an expression of joy instead that of melancholy in the art of Ajanta. This expression places the art of Ajanta in apparent contrast to the art of Italy, the general expression of which is that of pathos.

Buddhist Influence

The history of the Andhra kings becomes obscure in the 3rd century A.D., although scions of this race might have established minor kingdoms in different parts of the Deccan before the extinction of the main dynasty Satavahanas of Paithan. The progress of the art of painting on the contrary remained very remarkable from the 4th century A.D. onward until the end of the 5th century or the first half of the 6th century, when the high-water mark was reached. The apparent reason of this development was a greater fusion of the culture of North India (Aryan) with that of the Deccan, so-called Dravidian. From the few specimens of this period which I am showing you will be able to know that a loftier idealism, a richer imagination and a more refined taste in the pictorial qualities are noticeable. The influence of the Buddhist doctrine, however, remains supreme and there is a restraint as opposed to exuberance which forms the salient feature of the medieval art of the India under Brahmanical faith as shown by its sculpture and architecture. To elucidate my point of view I present to you some scenes from the paintings of Cave I which belong

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'Stone Walls Do Not A Prison Make'

Amazing Stories Of British War Prisoners' Escape From Germany

By ARTHUR GROOM

ONE of the biggest problems of the Nazis is undoubtedly connected with the prevention of British prisoners of War from escaping from Germany. During the last war a large percentage of officer prisoners spent most of their time devising means of escaping and quite a number of them succeeded in outwitting the Germans and getting back to England in order to fight again on the Western front and elsewhere.

Amazing Stories

In this war it will not be so easy to get out of Germany because of the absence of neutral countries like Holland, Norway and Denmark, but it is certain that many prisoners of war will make the attempt and keep their Nazi guards on tenterhooks almost continually. All the old tricks will be tried and the end of the war will bring the usual crop of amazing stories connected with tunnels, faked passports, disguises, Keys made out of odd pieces of metal, books with false backs and compasses concealed in pots of jam.

Escape, Then Re-Arrest!

Perhaps the most amazing and yet the unluckiest escape of the last war was attempted by a French officer and a certain Captain Cartwright. The Frenchman, who spoke German like a native actually dressed up as a German officer and boldly escorted his English companion out of the notorious Zorndorf camp. Cartwright knew only a few words of the German language and in order to avoid having to answer questions pretended to have a swollen face and was extensively bandaged.

The two adventurers travelled by train to the Dutch frontier, actually crossed the border but, in the darkness of a winter's night, re-crossed into German territory and ran slap into a bunch of German guards.

The same Captain Carwright finally succeeded in reaching Holland from a camp near Aschen sometime in 1918 but only after a series of amazing adventures which culminated in a swim across a stream with a sentry banging away at him for all he was worth. This officer's map of his route had already been used by a fellow prisoner, who had made good his escape, and had been smuggled back to Captain Cartwright.

Maps In Prunes

Talking of smuggling, the most astonishing means were employed to make certain that maps, compasses, files, electric torches, civilian clothes and other necessities reached the prisoners. Pots of jam and marmalade contained compasses wrapped in coloured oilskin; maps were folded into such minute parcels that they fitted into prune stones and, on one occasion, a party of prisoners ate practically the whole of a large jar of prunes before reaching the one containing the precious map.

Many of the most famous escapists of the last war became expert tailors and could copy German uniforms so faithfully that even the most eagle-eyed German guards were often fooled. It is recorded that one such uniform was made out of the surplus cloth of a voluminous English uniform sent from Britain to a very small prisoner. The Huns failed to notice that the uniform was far too large for its owner.

As for the dyeing of military and civilian clothes this was done with ink, coffee, tea and solutions of permanganate of potash. One young Lieutenant spent a whole week of bath-nights dyeihg a great coat instead of takinfg much-needed baths.

The Holzminden Tunnel

German prison camps during the last war were often honeycombed with tunnels but that at Holzminden was certainly the most famous. Altogether ten British officers made successful escape by means of this tunnel but some others who actually used it were recaptured after varying periods of freedom. The total length of the Holzminden tunnel was 130 yards, and the only tools used were a trowel and a cold chisel. Excavated earth had to be dragged from the tunnel face in old biscuit tins and the miners were obliged to crawl out backwards after each day's digging.

Apart from tunnels dropping from walls and windows with the aid of home-made ropes, being escorted out of prison by bogus German officers and boldly swimming moats surrounding camps, a number of prisoners of war made good their escape by leaping from trains and cars when being taken to new prisons; by bribing guards, and even by hiding in refuse carts under masses of rotting vegetables, offal and manure

Yes, it will take the Nazis all their time to keep some of their British prisoners safely under lock and key. Where there is a will there is certainly a way out of the German Reich.

Oxygen Therapy

It Has Made Rapid Advance During The Last 25 Years

To doctors the word oxygen has almost a magical ring, for the uses of the gas are becoming so varied and of such practical importance that oxygen therapy is ranked nowadays among the foremost remedies in medicine.

And this progress has taken place during the last 25 years. It was during the last world war that oxygen came medically into its own—when Professor Haldane used it with success for gassed lung cases.

It is an established fact that oxygen is necessary for all the vital functions of our system. The life-giving gas reaches our body cells through the lungs and via the blood-stream. But in conditions where the circulation is feeble (as in shock), or where the aerating capacity of the lungs is diminished (as in pneumonia, or collapse of a lung lobe) the amount of available oxygen for the body cells is obviously bound to drop, writes Dr. Mary Anthony in the "News Chronicle."

Various Uses

This fact helps us to understand how oxygen therapy to-day can be so beneficial in such widely varying diseases. If given early in pneumonia the patient will be comfortably tided over the period that must elapse before the specific remedies of sulphanilamide and typed serum can produce their effect. Many other lung conditions are alleviated by repeated oxygen inhalations. Severe asthma sufferers will learn with interest that the inhalation of oxygen (plus about 80 per cent. of the inert gas, helium) has been found capable of arresting attacks resistant to the usual drugs.

In the famous Mayo Clinic in America inhalations of oxygen are used as a restorative immediately after all severe surgical operations. Certain intense headaches (including a particular type of migraine) vanish speedily under the same treatment. And even chronic leg ulcers have healed under the influence of oxygen—due to better aeration of the sodden tissues.

In war-time oxygen therapy holds a unique position. It not only prevents shock, but helps to overcome it with speed. Coupled with blood transfusion, it may save life in severe hemorrhage. In abdominal surgery, the inhalation of 100 per cent. oxygen enables the surgeon to discover what extent of injured gut is alive and may safely be left in the abdomen. Against tetanus and gas gangrene oxygen proves a useful weapon, as neither of the microbes causing these illnesses can flourish in well-oxygenated tissues. But the supreme wartime use is now—as it was in the last war—a successful barrier to the ravages of various poison gases.

Aviation Experiments

We have to thank aviation a good deal for the focusing of medical interest on oxygen problems. It was realised early that both "pilot error" and aeroneurosis were the result of oxygen lack at high altitudes. The former (to which a high percentage of air accidents were attributed) showed itself in indecision and clumsiness—at still higher altitudes cramps occurred, followed sometimes by death Aeroneurosis covered a state of emotional instability, intense fatigue and severe insomnia. Both are avoided to-day by the use at high altitudes of oxygen masks for pilot and passengers, or in the case of certain air-liners, by the liberation of oxygen in the interior of the plane.

A great deal of refinement has come about in the mode of administering oxygen since the last war. Today we have oxygen rooms, oxygen tents, "spectacle frames" carrying fine metal air-tubes that end in cycle valve tubing, one or two inches of which enter each nostril. We have a transparent mask covering part of the face. And we have the B.L.B. mask.

This mask, designed by the Americans, Drs. Boothby and Lovelace and Mr. Bulbulian, simplifies oxygen therapy and reduces its cost considerably. It is a simple rubber apparatus fitting either over the nose (in which case talking and eating can be indulged in), or covering both nose and mouth. It is attached to rubber re-breathing bag that saves oxygen and allows both patient and nurse to notice at a glance if all is not working well. An attached meter registers the flow of oxygen (varying from about 3 to 6 litres per minute according to the requirements of the case). Three air-vents permit varying concentrations of inspired oxygen—when all three remain closed the patient receives 90 per cent of pure oxygen.

It has been calculated that the cost of keeping a patient on oxygen therapy by means of this mask works out in the neighbourhood of 12s. per day—a small sum for such valuable assistance. It is comforting to know that these handy and useful masks (as well as other forms) are being manufactured on a large scale in our islands.

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Sweden Will Not Constitute A Military Vacuum

Country's Foreign Policy Explained By Foreign Minister

STOCKHOLM—Sweden's foreign policy was illuminated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gunther, in a speech recently delivered in connection with a propaganda campaign for a new Swedish defence loan.

By way of introduction Mr. Gunther declared with emphasis that the Swedish Government would most decidedly and without reservation adhere to the course of foreign policy involving a strict neutrality in the war between the Great Powers, which it had followed hitherto, with the support of a united people.

"During the Russo-Finnish War, which was of a local character, our attitude was different," the Swedish Minister said. "At that time it could have been called 'non-belligerent.' We gave Finland all assistance that one country can give another without participating in the fight".

Shrunken Trade

In dealing with Sweden's trade policy, he stated that the position was characterized chiefly by the fact that her trade relations with the West have practically ceased to exist. "It is true that Sweden's trade in the Baltic area has expanded, but this development, however welcome to our industrial life, cannot compensate us for our isolation westwards. The restoration of our commercial relations across the seas still remains an essential condition for enabling Sweden to take her part, up to the limits of her capacity, as a member state in a new and vigorous Europe.

"As regards the future," Mr. Gunther said among other things: "We may resolve with confidence, yet without allowing our watchfulness to relax on that account, to observe the same attitude of neutrality as hitherto towards the struggles going on between the Great Powers. However, both along that road and collateral with the problems it involves, there are complications of various kinds that threaten us. It is obvious that, before the world situation has had time to stabilize itself, much has still to happen, not least up here in the North. The position in which Sweden's nearest neighbours now find themselves—different as it is for each one of them—involves serious problems for the future, which may prove to be of immediate and intimate concern to us.

Defence Strengthened

"A primary condition for a continuance of an entirely Swedish foreign policy is that we Swedes reinforce our power of defence and keep it at high tension, so far as our resources permit," Mr. Gunther continued. "Sweden is not now exposed to immediate danger of being attacked from any quarter. However, the experiences of the months of war already past show us all too clearly that there is no country that can regard itself as being outside the danger zone, and it goes without saying that our country does not do so. Nothing has been demonstrated more clearly in the course of this war than that the most dangerous thing for a small country which happens to exist in the vicinity of rival Great Powers is to constitute a military vacuum, or something not far removed from it. Thanks to Sweden's position and our possibilities for defence, it is up to us to decide whether we are to be regarded as a No-man's-land which, like a magnet, attracts to itself Great Powers at war or in competition with one another, or as a country which the Powers cannot fail to credit with the ability to resist attack," Sweden's Foreign Minister said in the end of his address. "By setting up a strong defence—a defence that is strong according to Swedish conditions—we procure for ourselves the necessary foundations for a continued independent Swedish policy".

Many Additions To Sweden's Navy

In the last few years and especially after the outbreak of the war, the Swedish Navy has been considerably strengthened, and this reinforcement is at present being continued at an accelerated rate. In a message to the press recently, the Head of the Swedish Navy, Vice-admiral Fabian Tamm, gave an interesting survey of the Swedish fleet additions and building programme.

Besides the two light cruisers decided by last year's Riksdag, there is at present building at Swedish shipyards a considerable number of destroyers, submarines, mine-sweepers and torpedo-boats, he stated. Nine submarines are under construction of which three are of a new smaller type, known as coastal submarines. During 1940 the Swedish destroyer fleet was enlarged by five vessels, and during this year two more ones will be added. Further, twelve combined minesweepers and patrol vessels of about 400 tons each, most of which are now launched and practically completed, will come into use during 1941 as well as a series of 24 smaller ones of about 50 tons, the Admiral mentioned.

Motor Torpedo-Boats

Another type of vessel to which the Swedish Navy is paying great attention is the motor torpedo-boat, he stated. Six such craft were purchased from abroad for experimental purposes last year. A considerable number are now being built at Swedish boat yards, and more will probably follow.

The Swedish Fleet has also been reinforced through the purchase or chartering of a large number of merchant vessels, whaling boats, etc., which have been converted into auxiliary cruisers, depot vessels, etc. In addition, many old war vessels have been rebuilt and rearmed, whereby their fighting power has been appreciably increased.

In 1940, the Swedish Navy received additions on a scale which has had no counterpart for decades, Admiral Tamm said. And this year would not be inferior, the Admiral expecting that the Fleet would receive one new vessel a week during the first half of the year.

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America's Richest Families

Thirteen Headed By Ford Control 2,700 Million Dollar Worth Securities

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission has published a report showing that thirteen American families, headed by that of Henry Ford, controlled dol. 2,700,574,000 (say £540,000,000) worth of securities in 200 of the country's leading corporations. Foreign stockholders at the end of 1937 controlled dol. 2,000,000,000 worth of common and preferred stock in these corporations, says the "Manchester Guardian."

In a report submitted to the monopoly investigating committee the S. E. C. showed that Ford's family had a dol. 624,975,000 stake in the great motor concerns. Other large family holdings included:

Holdings of the three top families—the Ford, Du Pont, and Rockefeller dynasties—represented only a part of their total wealth, the report stated. "Many members of these groups undoubtedly had stock investments in one or more of the 200 corporations which did not appear among the 20 largest record shareholdings, either because they were too small or because they were not identified." The holdings also do not include any investments in banks or securities companies, as financial organisations were not included in the study.

The report, on which S. E. C. experts have been working for months, was made as part of the monopoly committee's attempt to ascertain the causes of economic health and illness in the United States.

The Ford, Hartford, Pew, and Duke holdings were concentrated in single corporations, but other families in the select thirteen diffused their investments over a wide range, the experts continued.

The three largest spheres of influence were controlled by the Du Ponts, Mellons, and Rockefellers. The Du Ponts, for instance, control the vast E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co., which in turn controls the largest block of stock in General Motors Corporation, with the United States Rubber Company as a minor adjunct.

The Mellon family has majority control of Gulf Oil and the Koppers United Company, togegether with ownership of one-third of the stock in the Aluminimum Company of America. Other Mellon holdings were said to be large in the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, the Ohio Oil Company, and three companies in the Standard group.

A Visit To The Law Courts

How Law Is Administered In India

By N. L. RAJDEV

HOW often do we come across streamer headlines in front rank newspapers, catchy words and arresting phrases in bold type, announcing the opening of sensational trials in the city's Law Courts. News of some shooting outrage, some cold-blooded murder, some stabbing drama, some cheating case, holds our attention. Does it not create in us a yearning and a longing to pay a visit to the Law Courts and see things for ourselves? Why not go and have an idea of how trials are conducted and justice administered in His Majesty's Courts—the thought rushed forth to our mind. Why not take a chance and hear the great lawyers, city's legal luminaries, arguing before the court and see the jury listening with rapt attention? The romance of the Courts enters into our beings, fascinates us, leads us on and off we go.

Once within the Chamber-room of the court we find we are coming into contact with something grave and serious. No time for merry-making. No place for play. It is rather a serious affair. If a murder trial, it is a matter of life and death for the accused; otherwise, too, it is a question of freedom, fine and imprisonment dangling before the guilty eyes. The atmosphere in the court room is more of fear and awe than of anything else. Not a word, not a whisper should travel round lest it might disturb the perfect order, the all-round discipline, the pin-drop silence prevailing within the four walls of the chamber.

The Court Begins

Exactly at 10-45 a.m. the judge steps forth upon the platform, takes his seat and the hearing of the case begins. There is no humming sound whatsoever in the air that fills the chamber-hall. The voice that spreads around and drops forth in our ears in waves after waves is the voice of the Defence Counsel, the Judge, the prosecutor, the interpreter, the witness in the box and occasionally that of a jury member.

Not always is the interest in court proceedings maintained at the same high pitch—for the layman at least. There are moments when excitement is running at top speed, leading to a climax, the advocates presenting their arguments, sitting down or withdrawing from the scene like skilful generals on the battle-field. Yet there are moments when the barometer of excitement falls down to zero. It is time to breathe a sigh of relief or give free play to our imagination for a while. It is then that sitting in the chair, though all attention, our mind betimes begins to move backwards, further and further away from the tiresome present into the hoary past. And we ask ourselves in a wondering mood as to what the administration of justice was like in the good old days of bygone times. Had the system then attained that much of efficiency, systematization, reasonableness and legality which characterise it to-day?

Jungle Law

One moment and we find ourselves dashing through space and time towards the very dawn of civilization when man inhabited the jungle. Certainly the man in the jungle would need no law courts. He would have no possessions of his own. He would live from day to day, picking up a precarious existence in the forests and the jungles around him. A lethal weapon and some arrows and a bow to hunt the beasts with—would form his sole belongings. Force, sheer brute force would enable him to settle all his problems.

Later when man began to inhabit the earth in groups and different tribes and families came to be formed, he learned to tame the animals, engaged in agricultural activities and developed the idea of possessing property. This raised new issues of land boundaries, stealing of cattle, defence of one's person and property and so forth. Domestic issues would then be settled by the head of the family and other problems by the tribal chief. Slowly and gradually as years rolled by one after another into the unfathomed valley of time, the tribal chief developed his sphere of influence and assumed the role of a ruler. Upon him then rested the responsibility of administering justice. When he, however, became autocratic and arrogant in the discharge of his duties, ways and means had to be devised to check his growing power.

Another moment—a little shaking of the thought-structures in our mind—and we find ourselves entering one of the Majestic court-yards of the Great Moghul Emperors. Those who had seen "Pukar" could very well realise what it was to attend the Moghul Courts that had their own glamour, their own glory their own splendour, magnificence and awe. We see the king holding his court every morning attended by the vazir, the minister of finance, the generals and captains of his army and the important personages of the realm. There in that huge assembly he would meet his subjects, hear their complaints and petitions and redress their grievances. There was no need of an intermediary between the parties seeking redress and the king administering justice. The king himself heard what they had to say and decided the case as he thought fit. To-day, however, things stand on a different footing. A very intricate and delicate machinery has been devised to administer justice, which depends for its smooth working on a huge army of workers, seasoned brains, learned lawyers, experts in law and requires the co-operation both of the Executive and the Legislature. Above all the advocate or the pleader stands to-day as an indispensable factor, a dominating figure between the litigating parties and the Crown. He must explain to the judge the case of his client, advance arguments to support his contentions and tear to tatters the case of his adversary. He cannot be done away with. Without him the great wheels of the administration of justice would come to a sure dead stop. Not so in the days of the kingly rule before the rise of the British Power in India. It seems as though the administration of justice was then a simple proposition from Asoka right up to the last of the Moghul Emperors. It was not such a costly game as it has become to-day nor had the parties any occasion to acquiesce in the law's delays.

The Fisherman And The King

The problem, however, that then baffled the aggrieved party was how to bring his grievance to the notice of the King. It was certainly no easy matter to approach the King. That famous little story of how a fisherman struck a queer bargain with the king speaks for itself. It was a holiday. The fish markets were closed. No fish could be had in the town. The king was badly in need of one and had commanded his servants to be on the look-out. One lone fisherman chanced to bag one fine big fish and passing by the king's palace implored the gateman to grant him entrance into the compound. The gateman, however, would not—he demanded his Kharchi or Bakshish—call it what you will. An understanding having been arrived at between the two that the fisherman would give the gateman half of what he got in return for his fish, the fisherman entered the king's palace and as price for his fish, much to the—surpdise, amazement and bewilderment of the king demanded that one hundred canes be struck on his bare back. This then neatly sums up the difficulty that stared in the face of a person who wanted to speak to the king. It was this that made Emperor Jehangir arrange for the fixing up of a bell in his courtyard in order that he who had suffered a wrong might ring the bell, acquaint the king with has grievance and seek redress. The aggrieved party of to-day, however, has no such difficulty to reckon with. He can easily set the Law Courts in motion by filing a suit in the proper Court.

The Court Hall

So much then for the dreamland journeys that we sometimes make in the romantic plane of our imagination while attending a trial. Let us now return to our scene in the court hall. We find the court room is thronged by a number of people. On the one side sit the jury members, in front of the judge. below the raised platform is the seating arrangement for the members of Bar who come smartly shaven dressed in black coats and wearing long flowing black gowns. The Judge himself is attired in robes of red and black. Opposite to him is the box for the accused.

The Advocates' Role

In the Court room the advocate certainly occupies a prominent position not only because he is a privileged man, being the honourable member of the Bar, but also because he is the man whose duty it is to make out as strong a case for his client as well he can. A word consciously or unconsciously uttered or comitted might land him in trouble or carry him safely through the ordeal. If this voice dies no longer it is uttered, if he speaks in slow murmurs and silent whispers, if his voice is not perfectly audible to those present in the court room, the proceedngs of the case would tend to degenerate into dull, tiresome, uninteresting, prosaic business, apart from the fact that he would have by that manner of his speech driven the last nail into the coffin of his case. On the other hand the advocate will have won half his battle, as also kept the audience spell bound if he has a rich golden voice, if he has firm grip on the facts of the case, if he has the capacty to spin arguments and weave them into one silken net of logic, law and reason, if he speaks with vigour and eloquence, if, like the lion's gigantic roar, his voice breaks forth through the walls, the earth below and the roof above and spreads in all directions, enveloping the whole universe as it were, its farthest vibrations touching the Heavens themselves. He will have by that wonderful feat of performance convinced almost all his listeners that he is the master of his art, that he knows what the law is, that he stands on unassailable grounds, that his alone is the correct view point, that his case is just, that the truth is what he speaks.

The Advocate Of To-day

The Advocate of to-day must certainly be an expert in his own line. The present is an age of specialization and unless he becomes the master of his craft, there is little chance of success for him in life. He must select only one of the courts out of the many law courts that are there in the city. He can not hope to practise in the Police Courts, the Small Causes Court and the High Court at one and the same time. If he does that he will be attempting to become a jack of all trades and master of none, so that the day will not be far off when he will have to burn his boats and start life anew—mind you not as a pleader for his reputation as a pleader will have been sunk into the sea. Rather if he starts his life again, it shall be either as a business man, a broker in the share bazaar or a speculator. So that he must first make his selection, and once having made his choice, he must stick to it. Further he must be honest in his dealings with one and all—I should say not merely honest, but aggressively honest, if he wants to shoot forth as a rocket across the legal world. Diligence, patience, perseverance, persistence, stickiness, infinite capacity to work, the will to wait—these he must have in great abundance; his wife, children, family and home he must forget—even his very existence; for success at the bar is no easy job, it is rather an uphill task.

One point more and I have done. Every person who has for even once attended a court must have noticed that all sorts of cases are not huddled together for hearing in one Court, as sheep in a sheep-fold or Indian passengers crowded together in the third class of a railway compartment. In the Law Courts there is systematization, order and organization. Every case must come for hearing at its own time and place. All kinds of suits cannot be instituted in the same court. In order that a court may hear a particular case, it must have jurisdiction to try that suit. The court, the Advocate and the parties to the suit do not, cannot, proceed in a haphazard manner. They must tread the paths predetermined for them by the legislature by its various enactments—and tread they shall.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

Upton Sinclair's Latest Novel

"World's End" Is Another Epic Of Progressive Literature Like "Oil" And "Jungle"

REVIEWED BY K. AHMAD ABBAS.

WORLD'S END, a novel by Upton Sinclair, T. Werner Laurie & Son Ltd., London, Price 10s 6d.

During the last five years—since his last long novel, "Co-op", appeared—Upton Sinclair has been writing shorter novels, with frankly propagandist themes, though retaining his characteristic literary style. The representation of social conditions in the garb of fiction rather than psychological analysis and portrayal of character, has been their main purpose. In this group, "No Pasaran" told the thrilling story of the Battle of Madrid, "The Flivver King", was a biography of Ford and his workers and "Little Steel" concerned the steel-workers' fight for industrial organization.

NO TIME FOR EPICS

The preoccupation of Sinclair with such novels was both natural and desirable. "The prophet of social protest" could not afford to keep his vast audience waiting while he wrote monumental works of literature which, any way, the vast bulk of his working class readers would neither have the money nor leisure to purchase and read. World events were moving at a tremendous speed and if he had to record his reactions to them and convey them "red hot" to the people, epic novels like "Love's Pilgrimage" And "Co-op" were out of the question.

"WORLD'S END."

And yet tens of thousands of Sinclair fans all over the world awaited yet one more great novel from their favourite author—a novel that would once again reveal Sinclair's inimitable literary style, his acute powers of observation, his penetrating insight into human character. "World's End" comes in answer to their prayers, a novel comparable to Sinclair's best. It took him two years to write, but the result is 740 pages bubbling with the humanity, the wit, the keen insight into human character and the correct understanding of social, economic and international problems which one has learnt to associate with Sinclair's novels.

FICTION COMBINED WITH FACT.

Through the main characters in 'World's End" are Americans, the scene is laid in Europe with but a brief excursion to New England and New York. The time is 1913 to 1919, from the complacent period before the first Great War, through the four horrible years, to the petty jealousies and scheming and treachery of the Peace Confrence.

An original feature of the novel is that in it real persons—e.g., Bernard Shaw, Isadora Duncan, Zaharoff, President Wilson and all the leading European statesmen at the Peace Conference—rub shoulders with fictitious characters, the creatures of Sinclair's imagination. This not only helps to give the story a background of real persons and real events but also gives it a point and a purpose—the portrayal of a decaying world organism.

WAR AND PEACE

Lanny Budd, the young American, who is the central figure of the story, is the son of a munitions merchant who, by virtue of his knowledge of European languages, gets on the staff of the American delegation to the Peace Conference. Through his 'naive' but keenly observant eyes, we see the ominous clouds darkening the European sky, the bloody pageant of the war and the still more fatal play-acting of the Peace Conference. With him we meet a whole legion of characters—some real and all realistic—poets and dancers, philosophers and politicians, revolutionaries and spies, all of whom seem to have something to do with the tragic spectacle of a world rushing headlong to its doom.

And as one reads of the follies and futilities of 1919 in this year 1941 one cannot help wondering whether the same old tragic farce is not being re-enacted.

MAHA-RASHTRA

A Go-Ahead Marathi Monthly

This journal entered into its fifth year with its January number and in that process has also taken a dimunitive and more handy title. It was known so long as "Mahrashtra-Parichaya" and it did excellent wor in establishing cultural contacts in Greater Maharashtra. The old policy of the paper holds good still. The bringing out of an all-Hindi number on the occasion of the last Hindi Literary Conference at Poona was a welcome innovation in Marathi journalism.

THE IDEAL TYRANT

Dean Swift's prophecy of Hitler's rise to power, quoted recently in these columns, was anticipated by about twenty-one centuries. Plato in the eighth book of his "Republic" analyses an imaginary rogue's progress from demagogue to despot, and stripping the dialogue of such irritating forms as "Necessarily" and "It seems so" and "How otherwise" we get the following:—

After a number of pleasing promises to cancel debts, he settles or destroys his enemies, and then stirs up new foes abroad, so that the people will always be in need of a leader. . . . . Any colleagues who are shocked at what goes on and dare to open their mouths are removed: he spies out the brave, the ambitious, the intelligent, and the well-to-do, and purges the State of them. . . . He is in the delightful dilemma of having to live among a mob of rascals who hate him, or not living at all; and the more his conduct antagonises, the greater the number of reliable bodyguards he needs.

It is a still closer picture of Hitler's method than was drawn by the author of "Gulliver".—"Manchester Guardian."

PHILOSOPHY OF NON-VIOLENCE

EK SATYAVIR NI KATHA ATHAVA SOCATES NO BACHAVA—by M. K. Gandhi Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad Pp. 36. Price anna one.

This is another of Gandhiji's early translations. It was first published in South Africa in 1908 by the "Indian Opinion" Press. Like the "Sarvodaya," it is not a word to word translation of the original, but an easily understandable gists of the Defence of Socrates by Plato. I believe this is the only Gujarati translation of that immortal classic. It is written in such simple language that it can be easily understood even by adults, who are just literates. I hope it will be read widely by Gujaratis.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GANDHI by M. D. Japheth at Mody's Diamond Printing Works, 164 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. Pp. 87.

The title of the book may missuggest the exact nature of the topic discussed in it. For, Gandhiji is often attacked no less personally, than for his ideology. But after one knows that with the author the word "Gandhi" is a synonym for Non-Violence, the scope of the book becomes quite clear. The book is the author's interpretation of Gandhiji's philosophy of Non-Violence, and I entirely agree with him that in doing so, he is not "merely adding 'just another book on Gandhi' to the already long list in existence."

The author rightly says:

"The story of Gandhi is the story that has been told thousands of years ago; it is also the story that will be told thousands of years hence, for it is the story of Man and his Great Journey towards the Ultimate Destiny. To a war-weary, violence-ridden, unhappy world, however, it is not the story but rather the message and significance thereof that is of importance and value, and it is this message and this significance that this book is primarily intended and designed to portray."

In the words of the author,

". . . the essential principles of Gandhism are justice and peace, which in turn may explicitly be explained to be justice with peace and peace with justice. Here we encounter the triple-edged weapon of non-violence, non-co-operation and renunciation, one of which is more or less inter-connected with the other. This is the weapon in Gandhi's armoury, a weapon the potentialities of which it will be interesting to examine, and which, if proved effective and consumate, will constitute one of the most priceless contributions towards the realisation of human ideals."

Interspersed with long quotations from Gandhiji's own writings, the author devotes the rest of the book to this purpose. Small as the book is, the author has ably explained, illustrated and defended this "triple-edged weapon of non-violence, non-co-operation and renunciation." He maintains that the principle of non-violence can be translated into practice and can be used effectively in all circumstances and even by ordinary mortals

Here is a significant observation:

"Non-violence, as an instrument of action, gains its utmost utility precisely when it is erroneously conceived to be a blunt weapon, i.e., against the provocation of an adversary whose conduct is violent; for of what use is light if it is not to banish darkness? And does not a light shine brightest when darkness is greatest? Non-violence among saints is a negligible and insignificant attribute, "because it does not involve the virtue of restraint and love." When in action against forces of violence it is the most potential weapon known to man, and, if manipulated correctly "is virtually invincible."

I shall add a few concluding observations of the author and finish

"The great Idea of Truth has revealed to Gandhi that the only hope in an otherwise hopeless world is the true life, as expressed in non-violence. . . . If humanity is to survive, then there is no alternative to the true life. . . . Either we continue making a virtue of self-deception and, by being our own treacherous enemies, perish by our own hands, or we accept truth and non-violence, unconditionally and unreservedly. . . . All our resources have been mobilised hitherto in order to kill and be killed: henceforth they should be mobilised in order to save and be saved. Thus, and thus only, can we convert the forces of destruction into forces of construction, creating order out of chaos and smiling To-morrows out of the tear-laden and blood-stained Yesterdays.

". . . Gandhism is a triumph not because it is an ideal without form but because it is a reality with possibilities."

"Man destroys with his passions; with his reason he creates. To-day his passion is igniting the world, and the conflagration threatens to consume all. Whatever we touch, we find ashes in our hands; whatever we tread, the earth crumbles beneath our feet. Life seems to be one long night. Sometimes there shine lights, piercing this darkness and bidding us to be of good cheer. . . But we do not go unto them for these lights radiate from the Cross and from the Spinning Wheel. And when we see them we are afraid, and cannot heed their call, perceiving in them not strength but weakness."

But "there can be no happiness if there is not world peace, and world peace is impossible without non-violence.

"A triumphant Gandhi and a liberated India will not be merely political events; they will be a moral revolution, for with Gandhism humanity stands or falls, and if it stands, then non-violence ceases to be an ideal and it becomes a reality."

The book will be read with profit by all who want to read something, which will set them athinking.

K. G. M.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By RAMANLAL V. DESAI

Changing the Spots

HE was perfectly dressed without being a dandy. His personality made the ordinary wooden bench on which he was sitting look like a throne. When people rushed up to occupy the vacant space beside him, something in his eyes made them invariably change their minds. His pose was of complete relaxation, yet the way he looked at everything round him, and particularly at the palatial bungalow facing him, indicated a very keen interest in his surroundings

He was handsome, well built, well dressed and eager enough to be a lover waiting for his beloved, but those little devil's dancing in his magnetic eyes proved him to be built of sterner stuff. He was the notorious gentleman burglar.

* * * *

His early life was the usual tale of woe of any middle class graduate. His university degrees failed disgracefully in earning even an ordinary livelihood. The idea of being a school teacher or a clerk was abhorrent to him. His finances prohibited him from obtaining any foreign degrees. But he was ambitious. His university career gave him a taste for clothes and the gift of the gab. His sartorial achievements were always a joy to look at. When he was bent on conquest, common people made way for him as a compliment to his dress and the tougher nuts he cracked by his clever, entertaining, plausible conversation. He was also a perfect specimen of the modern society specials, who can apparently talk intelligently on any subject under the sun.

He despised the recognised respectable methods of making money. He started by cultivating a friendship with a big jeweller, by impressing him with his knowledge and cleverness, and thoroughly studied the 'business' as practised by these money magnates. The jeweller was never tired of bragging about his wonderful deals and colossal profits. How he hoodwinked another jeweller into paying a lakh of rupees for pearls worth only ten thousand, the way he palmed off an imitation worth a couple of hundreds to a Maharaja for a diamond worth two lakhs was usually the burden of his song. His special pride was the way he fooled a Nawab into buying a very costly emerald which was nothing but a piece of coloured stone. Avin utilized these great business exploits towards perfecting his own ambitious schemes.

The great jeweller suddenly began to lose choice pieces of his own jewellery. As the real history of the reasons of the greatness of the jeweller was unpublished, the world only knew of his fame, generosity and charity. So when the police were informed about the vanishing brilliants they fell over each other in tracking down the mysterious collector.

* * * *

Avinash became an insurance agent. The same jeweller strongly recommended him for the post. He started his work by obtaining for his company the insurance for a large amount of this obliging jeweller friend. The management expressed their gratitude by sending him to Calcutta as their representative. No sooner he reached Calcutta than jewellery worth a couple of lakhs was stolen from a well-known European firm of jewellers in Madras. By the time these facts were published, Avinash was busy with his insurance work in Calcutta. After a few months Avinash left for Rangoon, leaving behind him a large circle of friends. By the time he reached Rangoon, a wealthy Zamindar in Darjeeling discovered that his priceless rope of pearls was replaced by worthless imitations. Avinash's work was again appreciated by his employers, who sent him to Madras as their chief agent.

He then left Rangoon for Madras, and started his work. Firmly established on a swivel chair in a beautifully appointed office, he quickly despatched his work and leaned back to enjoy the day's news. A servant brought a visiting card which bore the name 'Vibhakar.' It set Avinash thinking.

"Vibhakar!.....who the devil could he be? Ah....yes....he was in the college with me.. .I believe he joined the police." The idea of the police tickled him. "Send him in," he said.

He looked at the paper while waiting for the visitor and read in large headlines,

"Burglar's big haul at Delhi,
jewellery worth lacs stolen,
The police on the tracks of a
dangerous gang.."

Avinash was smiling at the news, when a well-dressed youth entered. Avinash smartly and gracefully turned his chair and welcomed the visitor.

"Please take your seat—Mr. Vibhakar, I believe?"

"At your service."

"Haven't we met before?"

"I believe so."

"I am sure we were together in the college."

"Quite so, and we worked together in our social gathering. We meet after ages. You have almost reached your goal in your line of business, allow me to congratulate you."

"Vibhakar, now you cannot go anywhere else. You are definitely booked as my guest."

Avinash started to win him over by his personal charm and disarming courtesy, but Vibhakar's mission left no margin for sentiment.

"Excuse me, but that is impossible. My work is very important. I believe you know I am in the Police department."

"To be sure—I clean forgot that—why, it is written on your card—'Indian Police'—there you are."

Avinash exerted himself to his utmost to keep Vibhakar engaged in light talk. He dug out college reminiscences, discussed politics, enumerated the various acts of injustice done to dauntless Indian officers, and at last, recognising his visitor's restlessness, hinted at the termination of the interview.

"Please excuse me, but I have a very important engagement outside, said Avinash, glancing at his watch.

"I won't detain you for long. I only wanted to know whether anybody in your office had arrived from Delhi," asked Vibhakar.

"From Delhi?" Avinash smiled. "I don't know—I'll make inquiries."

"Where did you come from?"

"I?—don't you know? I came straight from Rangoon. I was under the impression, you must be reading the papers, as the news of my movements have been published at Rangoon as well as Madras."

"I never read newspapers, because the news published in them are always wrong. For example, look at these details of a darin mysterious jewel robbery in Delhi, but who can know the truth Vibhakar looked straight into Avinash's eyes.

"You are right....'er....would this evening suit you for another meeting?"

"Of course—I also must be going."

Vibhakar got up and walked a few steps, but turned at the door and asked naively, "Had you any fellow-passengers from Delhi?"

"Quite so—I simply inquired because I found a Railway ticket from Delhi in your coat pocket, you see, I went to your house first, and your servant found it in your pocket and gave it to me. It doesn't matter. See you this evening." Vibhakar walked out.

The carelessly spoken words made Avinash sit up and think furiously. His house was under the surveillance of the cleverest C.I.D. sleuths. But he hadn't earned his reputation for nothing. Next day Vibhakar learned to his dismay that Avinash had suddenly left for his native place. Again he had fooled the police and had just vanished. The Insurance Co. in due course received his resignation pleading inability to carry on the work.

Six months' ceaseless efforts by Vibhakar failed to trace Avinash. The Delhi victim was to arrive the very night Avinash left, to identify him. The conscientious Vibhakar felt it quite unfair to the accused to arrest him without identification. He had taken all possible precautions to prevent his escape. Vibhakar realised very late that he had committed a serious blunder in feeding his vanity by giving a hint to Avinash about his impending fate. He ought to have waited till Avinash was identified.

Vibhakar published a series of sales of rare jewellery by spurious Maharajas, Zamindars, and millionaires in various cities, and laid elaborate traps to catch the jewel-collector, but Avinash easily saw through these clumsy efforts and politely but firmly declined these pressing invitations.

Then where was Avinash hiding? Why was he not traced? The reason was obvious—he was not hiding at all! He was fearlessly moving about the city without making the slightest effort at secrecy. He was just on one of his usual rounds when he chose to rest on a bench and think. As usual he was left strictly alone by the surrounding loiterers. His general attitude and poise was too forbidding to invite association and his smile was too disarming to pique anybody into encroaching on his privacy.

A carriage and pair was coming out of the bungalow he was watching. Two spotlessly white, spirited, animals were prancing between their poles eager to get away. Suddenly one of the horses slipped and fell at the very gate of the compound, dragging the other animal after him, and overturning the whole carriage. The inmates, a middle aged man, and a girl, were jammed.

Avinash never was a physical coward. He simply flew, and before the horses in their mad struggles for freedom smashed the carriage into smithereens he dragged the passengers out into safety. Even then the flying kick of the frightened animals had only very narrowly missed the unfortunate victims.

The girl immediately fainted. She was hurt, but it was more the shock of the accident than the actual pain which made her faint. Avinash caught her. The usual crowd gathered round. A few brave spirits risked the death-dealing kicks of the helpless horses and cleverly cut their trappings and girths and freed them. The driver, though severely wounded and profusely bleeding, caught hold of the reins. An army of servants came rushing from the bungalow.

Avinash was still holding the senseless girl. Her companion inquired, "Rewati—my child!"

Jagmohanlal the millionaire looked anxiously at his darling, motherless daughter. She opened her eyes, but speech was still beyond her. She glanced at her father and slowly turned her eyes to her saviour. His assuring smile appeared to have thoroughly satisfied her and she nestled herself more comfortably in his arms. Jagmohanlal was merely scratched. Rewati was carried to the house in an easy chair temporarily improvised as a stretcher, but she never for a moment removed her grip on Avinash's arm, and he was obliged to keep close to her, till she was put in a downy bed. Avinash, being now free, was just on the point of gliding out quietly, when Rewati opened her eyes and looked pleadingly at him, and he had to go back to her. He thus failed to avoid the grateful parent who just then ran in and almost tearfully thanked the hero of the occasion, took his address and emphatically refused to accept any excuse to his pressing invitation to come and see them.

Rewati made things worse by quietly suggesting, "Won't you come to-morrow?"

"Of course, I will," Avinash hastily escaped before compromising himself any further.

Avinash's unfailing smile had faded out. The electric light showed him definitely pale. He could not understand his condition. Had he done anything wrong? On the contrary, he had done a heroic deed by saving the father and daughter from certain death. Then, what was the explanation of the violent palpitations, the sudden choking sensation and a sense of general weakness which made him feel like a wet rag? These might very well have been the symptoms of Love at first sight, but they were not. They were the outward manifestations of the inner struggles of a criminal mind on self-trial.

He felt somebody in great haste brush past him. Avinash easily recognised him as Vibhakar. The close proximity of danger brought back the lost smile to his lips and he called softly, "Vibhakar."

There was no reply. The figure disappeared in the darkness.

Next day Avinash went to see Rewati. He had promised. He went with his eyes open and a clear brain, fully realising that he was

(Continued On Page 32)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART EXPRESSES LIFE

TEMPLE—A HOME OF ART—RELIGIOUS APPEAL OF ART—NEW RELIGION MISSES ART—SOPHISTRY AND SNOBBERY, NOT PROGRESS—SCIENTISTS ON ARCHITECTURE—TEXT BOOKS COMMITTEE—NOT EVEN PHOTOGRAPHY—MUSIC FOR MUSIC'S SAKE PROGRESS OF KALAKSHETRA— DISCOVERIES OF ANCIENT MURALS.

The address of Sir S. Radhakrishnan at the Photographic Exhibition of Hindu Temples and Architecture at Calcutta, should not be derided as a swan-song of a religious diehard or a reactionary outburst of an anti-modernist.

It is an impartial and illuminating survey of the role played by the temple in the Hindu civilisation and of the religious significance and function of fine arts.

Functions Of Art

Sir Sarvapalli pointed out that the awakening, by some concrete symbols, of the religious consciousness was the main function of the temple. Sounds, pictures, hymns and songs are the symbols which make definite appeal to the different senses of the human mind and, thereby, stimulate the awakening of the religious consciousness. He was perfectly right in his assertion that "In music, literature, art and drama, the predominant emphasis was always on religion."

Religion derived the strength of its appeal from the temple, and the arts which completed the synthesis and contributed to the supremacy of the temple were also religious in sentiment and expression. Religion inspired art and art invigorated religion in ancient India. Both were inextricable from and interdependent on each other. Art was not the hand-maid of religion, but was one of its approaches to the goal of spiritual exaltation.

The religious motivation of art assigned to it the functions which were quite different from those it entails to-day. Indian art, in the full bloom of its development, was not a spectacular activity or a sporadic manifestation of the creative energy of the artist. It was a spontaneous expression of the daily life of the people in its varied aspects especially the religious.

In Temple

The temple was not merely an architectural strucure erected to enclose an idol. It represented a spiritual hegemony of which the different fine arts were organic units. Art was, thus, inherent in the conception of the temple, and the temple, irrespective of its denominational or sectarian distinctions, was the home and the destination of art.

To dedicate the best to the deity is a human instinct. Art which is the best achievement and the highest form of expression of mankind, therefore, formed an integral part of worship. The temple-artist—the musician or the dancer—produced the best of art. He or she held through it, communion with the Infinite, but was unconcerned with the verdict of the audience. The strongest momentum to the progress of art indisputably emanated from the temple—the nerve-centre of the religious movement.

Striking Contrast

Sir Sarvapalli referred to religion as the dominant feature of Hinduism and to its conception of greatness which meant the ability to commune with the Infinite. He contrasted them with the modern civilisation whose main pillars he said, are "the ballot-box, cricket match, authorised version of the Holy Bible and the limited liability company" and which "centres round the factories, insurance companies, and things like that."

The angle of vision of modern India has shifted from spiritual attainment to material acquisition as the ultimate-goal of human existence. The creed of the socio-political age, which is fast establishing its suzerainty in the country, has denounced the creed of the temple as decadent and defunct and has, its logical but not laudable consequence, accomplished divorce of art from religion.

"AIM"

A Sculpture by Mr. K. Venkatesh from the last Rejected Pictures' Exhibition.

Not Progress

The high-priests of revivalism have inexcusably failed to realise the magnificent contribution that religion has, through the temple, made to the growth of Indian art. Their revivalistic efforts are bound to come a cropper, so long as they do not undertake a retrospective and comprehensive inquiry, in order to ascertain the environments in which Indian arts attained their exuberance and elegance.

The fact that Indian art has, since in ceased to be the religious tutelage, lost its vigour and vitality and its intrinsic progressive tendencies, needs no emphasis. Sheer sophistry and snobbery, which are rampant in the art-world of to-day, do not amount to, but on the contrary, hamper the genuine progress of art. Whatever be the psition of art in Europe subsequent to its secularisation, India should face her own realities and should judge independently the future of her arts, in the light of their history and their peculiar nature.

Art Adrift

Indian art is not an empirical expression or an individual improvisation. "Sanskrit language is the background of Indian art" said Shrimati Rukmini Devi while delivering the valedictory address of the Pachaiyappa's college Sanskrit Association. The classical codes, which govern the different arts, are foreign to the modern art-votaries because they are in Sanskrit—a "dead language"—and are the products of the religion of the temple.

The protagonists of the socio-political religion, who have not eschewed art, but are twiddling with it refuse to recognise it as a crucial problem. Art, having left its home—the temple—is adrift in the age of pedantism and dilettantism. Its emaciation, if not extinction, is a foregone conclusion, if it does not find an abode in the new socio-political temple and reclaim its authenticity from the classical codes.

Well Defended

Sir C. V. Raman has, in his article in the "Roy's Weekly" of March 9, emphasised beauty as the primary function of architecture. He writes "Nature is the great inspirer of man in architecture and man would be untrue to himself and Nature if he did not seek to make the dwelling worthy of himself and express in its design an appreciation of beauty and a sense of the fitness of things."

India had found her soul in architecture. She can produce authentic records of the highest development as well as distinctiveness of her architecture in its various aspects, besides temples. But to-day she is not true to herself. The producer has preferred to be a plagiarist. The creditor is delighted to live on a borrowed architectural capital.

Referring to the architectural monuments Sir Raman says, "It is in the remains of the past and in the ever present spirit of Nature that we must seek to find the inspiration which will maintain and enlarge our architectural heritage." The Scientist's outspoken opinion that the new should be an offshoot of the old and not an intrusion from outside, will be resented by the 'anti-evolution' architect whose slogan is "functionalism", and utility but not beauty as the primary function of architecture."

Not Enough

The Text Books Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has, in the outline for the preparation of suitable text books drawn by it, not omitted art, but its recommendations regarding the same do not reflect adequate emphasis on the aesthetic aspect of education. Art-appreciation presupposes thorough knowledge of the principles and theories of art. The text books should, therefore, inculcate in students the fundamental principles and theories and the history of the different arts of India.

Afraid Of Infection

The University of Allahabad has a photographic association which was founded three years ago with the objects of imparting instructions in photography and granting proficiency certificates to students. Photography cannot dare enter the portals of the university of Bombay, because the purists and puritans, who control the academic machinery, are vigilantly guarding its sacred atmosphere against the infection from Calcutta, Madras or Allahabad.

Right Advice

In a recent interview to the "Evening News of India" Dr. William Lovelock—the Professor of the Trinity College of Music, London,—expressed himself against the pursuit of music with the sole idea of passing examinations and pleaded for "music for music's sake." His remarks apply, with equal force, to the tendency of some influential Indian amateurs who exploit Indian music, in spite of their imperfect training in it, for the purposes of winning the laurels of cheap stardom.

Dr. Lovelock rightly stressed a high standard of general cultural education as essential to music. It should be noted that music appreciation is an essential element of cultural education. In India integration of music in the educational system will enlarge and enrich the cultural scope of general education. It will foster in students genuine appreciation of "music for music's sake" and will also create an urge in them towards seeking true and human music, behind and beyond the modern trends of commercialised and mechanised 'staff.'

Progressive Centre

"Kalakshetra"—an international art-centre at Adyar, Madras, whose president is Shrimati Rukmini Devi has, as it appears from its report for the year 1940, achieved a considerable progress within five years' of its existence. It has secured the co-operation of some of the eminent art-teachers of South India and has been imparting training to students in dance, music, dramatic art, painting, sculpture, weaving and craft work. The two dance-recitals by Shrimati Rukmini Devi in Bombay in November, 1940, bore testimony to the high standard and purity of art maintained by the institution.

Vestiges Regained

The discovery of some cave-paintings believed to be prehistoric near the village of Bagrat (Jhansi) was reported last month. Recently mural paintings of 14th to 15th century in the Trithakrapuram Temple in Puttan Chira, North Travancore, and the remnants of some old Jain paintings in a rock-cut temple at Chitaral, South Travancore, have been brought to light. It is gratifying to note that India has been slowly regaining the vestiges of her art-treasure which will greatly facilitate the task of tracing the continuity of her art of painting through the ages.

A WEEK OF WAR

SETBACK FOR HITLER

By N. G. JOG

MARCH, 28.

March, 27, 1941, will go down as a historic date in the annals of World War II.

In the early hours of morning that day a most dramatic revolution took place in the capital of Yugoslavia, when the Boy King Peter—yet six months on th right side of 18—took over the reins of his country's administration from the Council of Regency headed by his uncle Prince Paul. Behind the Boy King stands, of course, a group of army officers and General Richard Simovitch is the real author of the Coup d'Etat.

The late Prime Minister M. Tsvetkovitch, who had signed on the dotted line and surrendered the freedom of his country to the Nazis barely 36 hours ago at Vienna, and his colleagues are already under arrest and Prince Paul is reported to have fled the country. The new Cabinet includes the representatives of all the leading Serb, Croat and Slovene parties and all the former Ministers who were opposed to the Axis Pact or had resigned on that issue have taken over their portfolios again. As far as one can see, the new Government is not merely a junta but is broadbased on the support of the people. And therein lies its real strength and the hope for the future of Yugoslavia.

Touch And Go

This dramatic turn of events could have been hardly foreseen anywhere outside Yugoslavia especially after the actual signing of the Axis Pact on Tuesday last. To all appearance, Yugoslavia's doom was finally sealed and the Nazis are after all past masters in taking an ell after having been given an inch. Though the new agreement did not give them any authority or scope to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, the disorders which had followed the signature of the Pact in Belgrade and elsewhere would have provided them with a capital excuse for sending troops in the country to maintain peace and order (as they did in Rumania and Bulgaria) and thus gradually occupying it forcibly.

It was a case of touch and go. Another day or two and it would have been too late. The very haste with which the Vienna Agreement was signed shows how uneasy the Germans were about it. They were fully aware of the keen resentment caused in Yugoslavia by the decision of the Tsvetkovitch ministry to walk into the Axis parlour. News of spontaneous uprisings was coming from various quarters and the Belgrade correspondent of the "New York Times" hinted that the Yugoslav Government were already "disintegrating under a wave of public anger".

The Background

The Serbs, of course, are traditional foes of Germany. It was in Sarajevo in Serbia that the sparks were struck which set Europe on fire in 1914. "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" came to birth as a result of the Versailles Peace Conference. The constitution was abolished, however, and the new name Yugoslavia was given to the country in 1929. The murder of King Alexander at Marseilles in 1934 was a great tragedy for the young nation and since then the Nazis have been devoting considerable attention to that country and trying their best to exploit the internecine differences.

Under Dr. Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslavia has been gradually passing since 1935 into the Nazi orbit. There is a strong minority of Germans and the Croatians have always complained that they were left in the cold. Economically, the country is heavily dependent upon the Axis powers particularly since the war began. Three-quarters of her imports come and more than one-half of her exports go to the Axis and the Axis—occupied countries. Strategically the country is now encircled on three sides by the Nazis.

The Regency Government was thus in a sense bowing to the inevitable when it decided to join the Axis. Resistance from their view point was pretty hopeless and their only anxiety was to secure the best possible terms. This they apparently succeeded in doing and Ribbentrop gave an assurance in so many words that no German troops would pass through Yugoslavia. But how long would such a scrap of paper have been honoured?

Plain Meaning

Fortunately, that questions need not worry the Yugoslavian people at all now. For all practical purposes, though the "coup d'etat" is strictly an internal affair of the country and though the new Government will be extremely cautious in outlining its foreign policy, the country has now aligned itself with the democracies. It will not go out of its way in immediately breaking off diplomatic relations with the Reich but the meaning of the imprisonment of the signatories of the Axis Pact is plain as a pikestaff.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the "coup" represents a major diplomatic defeat for Hitler and perhaps the most galling by the way it has come. It must be all the more painful considering that M. Matsuoka is at present in Berlin. This Balkan setback will carry its own lesson for him, howsoever courteous and careful he may be not to rub it in his hosts.

The Nazis are reported to have already sent a sharply worded note to the new Jugoslav Government asking it to elucidate the international implications of the latest development. They have also pointedly asked whether the new Government would adhere to the Tripartite Pact. It is not known at the time of writing what reply Belgrade has sent to Berlin. But it is hardly likely to be of the type which will satisfy Wilhemstrasse. In that case what will Hitler do?

Proverbial Slip

That is the most interesting issue for consideration to-day. Already Hitler's time-table is all upset, not only in the West but also in the South-East of Europe. And just when the cup of a bloodless Balkan victory was at his lips, it has been dashed to the ground by the Yugoslavians. The adherence of that country to the Axis was essential for a swift assault on Greece.

Hitler wants to knock down those gallant people with one mighty blow. He definitely does not desire to fight the Turks, for example, and much less to open a new front to the British who, according to an American report, have massed 200,000 troops at Salonika, the pivotal point in the projected Nazi attack on Greece.

A compliant Yugoslavia was thus a desideratum for Hitler. Now she is not only not compliant but ranged against him. The Yugoslavian army is fully mobilised and the Serbian soldier is one of the toughest in Europe. It is true that the army is weak in modern weapons but then, Yugoslavia, like Albania, does not lend itself to mechanized warfare. The terrain helps the defenders.

Not only that but an attack on Yugoslavia is very likely to drive the Turks into open hostility against Germany. The Turkish press and, more significantly, the Government-controlled radio have been consistently appealing to Yugoslavia to resist the Nazis. And, as I have already pointed out on a previous occasion, there is said to be in existence a secret pact of mutual help between the two countries.

Fateful Days

Britain, it is needless to say, will heartily welcome this great opportunity to have a crack at the Nazis. Mr. Churchill has already utilised the first occasion to promise full aid to the new regime for the maintenance of Yugoslavia's independence. Even the United States have lost no time in giving a similar assurance through their Ambassador in Belgrade, the Lease and Lend Act coming in very handy at this juncture. As for the Greeks, the "coup" is a veritable godsend to them and no wonder Athens is celebrating the event as rapturously as Belgrade itself.

This does not mean that everything is over with the Nazis in the Balkans bar the shouting. Far from it indeed. For the situation is in a sense more imminently menacing than before. The Nazis will naturally not allow grass to grow under their feet. They will desire to have their revenge upon Yugoslavia before it goes over completely into the arms of their enemy, Britain.

The next few days will, therefore, be fateful not only for Yugoslavia but for Greece and Turkey as well. The Soviet, too, seems to be lately disposed to take a more positive line as its assurance of neutrality and "understanding" to Turkey shows. We have not been vouchsafed the Russian reactions as yet, but there is good reason to believe that Moscow will welcome the coup. At any rate, it will help to take the Nazi legions away from the Russian frontiers!

Cut Flower In Vase

By a happy coincidence the 27th of March also marked the fall of Keren, which grimly resisted the British attack for almost two months. The defenders are entitled to full marks for their valour, resourcefulness and sheer tenacity. Never have the Italians fought better. But the war for them was lost before ever it began! Italy's African Empire is now like a cut flower in a vase. It is bound to wilt and die It is only a question of days.

Fresh from their victories in Libya, the morale of the British armies was as high as overwhelmingly superior were their resources to those of their opponents. The only ally of the Italians was the rocky terrain and it was exploited to the full. The end, however, was inevitable.

It is the turn of Asmara and Massawa now. Their fate is sealed. And once the Jibouti-Addis Ababa Railway line is cut, the remnant of the Duke of Aosta's army will be like a tiny island in a sea of British and Allied forces surging from all sides.

The following comment of Reuter's Military Correspondent puts the strategic situation in East Africa in a nutshell:

"The subjection of Abyssinia need not be hurried and can be left largely to Abyssinian patriots. The end of the campaign in Eritrea, however, will release large imperial forces at a moment when they will be doubly precious in other spheres of the Near East."

General Wavell, in other words, has finished his job just at the right time. And, maybe, he is already busy mapping the Balkan campaign!

Bombay Medical Association's Activities

The Bombay Medical Association has submitted to the members the report for the second year of the Association, which came into existence on 9th October 1938, after the amalgamation of the Medical Association, Bombay North, and the Bombay Branch of Indian Medical Association.

On 6th November 1940 a deputation of the Association waited on the Secretary to the Government General and Educational Departments, to explain the difficulties of the General Medical Practitioners regarding the inflation of prices of medicines due to war.

The Managing Committee, further made a representation to the Government making recommendations for the appointment of Assistant Director of Public Health.

On account of the increase in the number of membership and also on account of the members demanding magazines, the Managing Committee approved of the recommendations of the Library Sub-Committee and subscribed to a number of new journals.

Activities Of Society For Promotion Of Education Among Masses

The Society for the promotion of education among the masses has now been wound up after a career of 50 years, and has transferred its work and property to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

The 49th report, now published by the Society, gives an idea of the Society's work, during the years 1939-40.

The Society was established in the year 1889 by Prof. N. G. Welinkar, and was financially helped among others by late Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwala. The principal object of the Society was to provide secular education to the masses, as far as possible, free of charge, by maintenance of the school, named the "Dadabhoy Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary" and the establishment of similar schools in the city of Bombay.

Naval Action In East Mediterranean

Italian Forces Scattered

2 Enemy Cruisers And 1 Battleship Damaged

LONDON, March 29.

One enemy battleship and two enemy cruisers suffered damage, the latter severely, as the result of an important naval action which is now taking place in the Eastern Mediterranean. Only a part of the story has as yet been told from preliminary reports which are so far available; but from these, states an Admiralty Communique, "it appears that yesterday our naval forces operating under the Command of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham sighted Italian forces, consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

"The enemy force scattered", continues the communique, "but some units have been brought to action and it appears that so far at least one Littorio class battleship has been damaged and two enemy cruisers very severely damaged. Naval aircraft and units of the Royal Air Force have carried out attacks, the results of which are not yet known.

Greek naval forces are taking part in these operations.

ACTION OVER IONIAN SEA

Further information regarding the action in the Eastern Mediterranean reveals that R. A. F. aircraft in action over the Ionian Sea hit two cruisers and one destroyer with heavy bombs.

OFFICIAL VERSION

Large formation of R. A. F. bombers made a heavy and successful attack on enemy warships in the Ionian Sea, according to a communique. Two cruisers and one destroyer were hit by heavy bombs. One cruiser stopped, emitting black and yellow smoke. A number of bombs fell close to enemy ships.

"NOT MUCH LEFT OF ITALIAN DESTROYERS"

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Brighton, this afternoon, said: "I have good news for you" and gave the details appearing in the communique of naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean adding this: Regarding Italian destroyers: "I do not think there is much left of their destroyers."—Reuter.

Tribute To Pilots

East India Squadrons' Brilliant Achievements

LONDON, March 29.

"I am proud to be commanding a squadron like this. I am writing to the East India Fund to tell them that their Spitfires are in the hands of the grandest bunch of fellows in the world."

This tribute to his pilots and the people who provide the money to buy their machines was paid by the 26-year old leader of one of the two East India Squadrons of the R. A. F. Fighter Command in an interview with Reuters.

The East India Squadrons have together shot down over 150 enemy aircraft, 40 of their victims being secured since they were equipped with spitfires bought in the 250,000 sterling subscribed by the East India Fund. Both the squadrons took part in the air fighting when Germany invaded the Low Countries and France last spring, both were in action in the battle of Britain and both were engaged in the Fighter Command's latest offensive operations in northern France.

This squadron also had special honour in the early days of the airwar—two of their aircraft provided the escort for the Prime Minister's machine when Mr. Churchill flew to France last year to make a final appeal to the French Government to stand by their treaty obligations.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ISLAND OF LECCE RAIDED.

ATHENS, March 29.

A communique from the British headquarters in Greece describes a highly successful raid on Lecce aerodrome in the heel of Italy. Aircraft on the ground were machinegunned, one bursting into flames, says the communique. Many others were also severely damaged, while all British planes returned safely to their base.—Reuter.

Change In Rumanian Govt?

Liberals May Be Included In New Regime

VICHY, March 29.

Rumania once more faces a change in her system of Government. Replacement of the present military regime by one with a larger civilian element may be expected shortly, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Vichy News Agency.

General Antonescu will remain the head of the Government, it is stated, but representatives of the liberal and national peasant parties will be included.—Reuter.

MATSUOKA LEAVES FOR ITALY

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister had had another interview to-day with Herr von Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister, according to the German News Agency.

DEPARTURE FOR ITALY.

BERLIN.—Mr. Matsuoka has concluded his visit to Germany and has left for Italy.

A later London message says Mr. Matsuoka is not leaving Berlin for Rome until Sunday.—Reuter.

New Yugoslav Govt. Playing For Time

Modified Form Of Martial Law Imposed

Speculation About Hitler's Next Move To Retrieve Lost Prestige

NEW YORK, March 29.

The American press, after a day of natural exuberance over the Jugoslavian "coup," is now assessing the situation more calmly. This soberer appraisal reveals some elements of uncertainty The New Government did not immediately repudiate the Axis Pact and this has caused some restraint in Press comments. Some commentators however, suggest reasonably that the new Jugoslav Government is playing for time. Press reports emphasise that closer attention must be devoted to negative factors, such as problems of internal unity within Jugoslavia's Tripartite Kingdom which the new Government must tackle.

The belief appears to be firmly held that Herr Hitler has lost prestige, but opinion is divided as to whether he will use military or political means to attempt to restore the Balkans to a position more favourable to his designs.

American radio commentators are impressed by the apparent Soviet approval of Gen. Simovitch's coup.—Reuter.

HITLER'S MOST SERIOUS DEFEAT

LONDON, March 29.

The First Lord of the Admiralty Mr. A. V. Alexander, speaking today, described the Jugoslav events as "the most serious diplomatic defeat that Herr Hitler has yet suffered." He added, that these events had totally changed the European picture.

Referring to Anglo-American cooperation, Mr. Alexander declared: "I do not believe that the combined strength of the English-speaking democracies can be defeated nor ultimately robbed of victory, nor do I doubt that such victory may lead to a long term of peace. But we are not seeking dictatorship nor acquisition of territory. We seek Freedom, a quiet way of life and means to exchange products of labour unmolested."—Reuter.

STATE OF SIEGE

VICHY, March 29.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Jugoslavia, says a Budapest telegram to the Vichy News Agency. State of siege is a modified form of Martial Law. The message adds that the people are notified by posters.

The Belgrade radio announcing the news asked the people to obey orders to prevent "foreign element" from taking advantage of the situation to cause trouble.—Reuter.

"BELGRADE CALM"

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Belgrade is now calm, all normal activities have been resumed and communications re-established, state diplomatic reports received by the State Department. Censorship has been relaxed, it is added.—Reuter.

NAZIS PERTURBED.

BERLIN, March 29.

Nazi officials to-day betrayed concern at the "growing influence of anti-German forces in Yugoslavia." At the Wilhelmstrasse it was stated that "there can be no doubt that in Belgrade to-day there are forces at work which are attempting to disturb relations with Germany and Italy, despite the Yugoslav signature of the Tripartite Pact.

Yesterday's incidents, and more recent developments too, would indicate that these tendencies are designed to put a strain on German-Yugoslav relations. It is certain that problems of internal policy have reacted on a question of foreign policy."

NEW CABINET ADOPTS BUDGET

Belgrade: The new Cabinet held a three and a half hour meeting this (Saturday) morning. A semi-official statement says the budget for the period from April 1st to December 31st was adopted. It makes no allusion to any discussion of foreign policy.

The capital has settled down to business to-day Flag-bedecked streets and a new atmosphere of confidence bear witness to the achievements of the past two days.

Berlin.—Germans are erecting coastal batteries at strategic points along the Black Sea Coast of Rumania and Bulgaria the German News Agency discloses today. "Along moles and harbour-works stretching out into the Sea, batteries of German naval artillery have taken up positions," the Agency says.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROTEST.

BERLIN.—The German Minister in Belgrade, Herr von Heeren, again saw the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, M. Nintchitch, to-day (Saturday), and lodged a protest with him regarding anti-German demonstrations in Belgrade, yesterday, it is stated in Berlin political circles.

BERLIN.—German officials in Belgrade were to-day busy registering the names of German nationals who are to be evacuated to Vienna, says a Belgrade message received here. The original order which was confined to Belgrade has now been extended to the whole of Serbia. Among three to four hundred Germans sailing by a Danube steamer on Monday will be most of the German journalists now in Belgrade.

AVOID DEMONSTRATIONS

BELGRADE.—A communique appealing to the people to avoid further demonstrations aimed at Belligerent States was issued by Police headquarters to-day (Saturday). Those who, during recent demonstrations, showed antipathy towards Belligerent States by 'minor excesses and cries' will be dealt with according to law.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Greetings To King Peter

WASHINGTON, March 29.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed a message of greetings to King Peter, describing Yugoslavs as a "brave and independent people", and expressed his sincere

(Continued on page 14)

British Campaign In East Africa Nearly Complete

Thousands Of Italians Taken Prisoner At Keren; Full Story Of R. A. F.'s Heroic Feats

CAIRO, March 29.

It is not unduly optimistic to state that the end of the campaign in East Africa is in sight, declare usually reticent British military circles here. The British casualties in Keren have been comparatively slight considering the scale of the operations and the fact that Keren is one of the best natural fortresses in the world. Great tribute is paid to the Indian division which included several well-known British infantry battalions.

A share of the glory also goes to contingents of Palestinians and Free French Cape Motor Transport and Units of the French Foreign Legion.

A British military spokesman said that among the most important effects would be "a big dose of encouragement" to the Abyssinian patriots. It is safe to assume, he said, that patriots ranks will swell as soon as the news spreads.

He said that Italian prisoners at Keren will amount to "some thousands." Much equipment was abandoned by the Italians in their "precipitate retreat." It is assumed that the Italians will not put up such stubborn resistance at Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

Relentless Bombing

The R.A.F.'s non-stop relentless bombing of the Italian positions in and around Keren was varied by what the pilots described as "early morning grocery delivery." There were difficulties in supplying some British units holding advanced mountain positions with food and other supplies.

British bombers were loaded with tinned rations and set off. There were no parachute containers handy with which to deliver supplies and many of the surrounding peaks were still held by the Italians whose batteries put up a fierce barrage.

Defied Hail Of Steel

Defying this hail of steel the British pilots descended within 50 feet of the ground in order to prevent grocery tins from bursting on impact and insure that they landed close to the eager land forces.

Many of the pilots would make two runs over the delivery area weaving in and out of valleys till every tin of beef, jam, water and milk had been safely delivered One man made a special run, despite anti-aircraft fire, to drop a packet of cigarettes. Before the R.A.F. operations against Keren began the crews were shown an amazing "sand map" on which every peak and pass was clearly labelled so that the crews knew exactly what they had to do and where they had to go.

The Air Ministry News Service describing the operations against what experts declared was "the world's toughest military proposition," says that the perfect co-operation of the R.A.F., the South African Air Force and Rhodesian Air units with the land troops was a prominent factor in the final victory.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN NORWAY

Hague Convention Principles Violated

LONDON, March 29.

MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN NORWAY IN RUTHLESS FORM, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY. THIS HAS BEEN DONE BY TERBOVEN, HITLER'S COMMISSAR IN NORWAY IN A PROCLAMATION.

Sentences By Nazi Courts

CASES WILL BE TRIED AND SENTENCES IMPOSED BY GERMAN MILITARY COURTS.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT LEGAL EXPERT COMMENTING ON THE PROCLAMATION DECLARED THAT IT VIOLATED THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON LAND WARFARE.—REUTER.

GAS ATTACK ON BRITAIN

Danger Greater To-day Than Ever

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 29

The Minister of Home Security revealed this morning that neutral observers considered that the danger of a gas attack now was greater than before.

He has issued five rules giving complete protection against every known gas and urging the public to carry gas masks with them always

DUCE KILLED IN REVOLUTION IN ITALY?

Clumsy Attempt At Discrediting Br. And U. S. Journalists

BELGRADE, March 29.

The rumour launched in the capital this morning that Sgr. Mussolini had been killed and revolution had broken out in Italy, with either Crown Prince Umberto or Marshal Badoglio as the new chief is thought possibly to have been a clumsy attempt at discrediting British and American journalists here. The story spread so rapidly that the telephone system in the capital was temporarily disorganised. No confirmation has reached from any responsible quarter.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ON MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS

(Continued from page 13)

wishes for the Freedom and Independence of Yugoslavia. He added "I hope that the relations between your Government and the United States Government will be mutually beneficial to support those principles of liberty and tolerance cherished by the Yugoslav and American peoples."—Reuter.

Br. Occupation Of Farasan Islands Denied

CAIRO, March 29.

A report by the Italian radio that the British had occupied the Farasan Islands, off the Yemen Coast in the Red Sea, was flatly denied by the Saudi Arabian Legation, here, in a communique. It contradicts the reported occupation of the islands and the story that the Saudi Arabian Government had protested to the British Legation at Jeddah in that regard.—Reuter.

KARACHI, March 28. The Sind Assembly rejected to-day Mr. Sidhwa's bill seeking to introduce compulsory provident fund system for employees in factories, shops, commercial establishments and Government and local bodies—A. P.

COMPETITIONS AT KHADI EXHIBITION

1. Charkha Spinning Competition.

2. Takli Spinning Competition.

3. Fancy Khadi Dress Competition for Children.

4. Hindustani Elocution Competition.

5. Rangoli Competition.

For particulars refer to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries. Exhibition Sub-Committee, Lal Wadi, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.

STRAY INCIDENTS AFTER QUIET AT DACCA

DACCA, March 29

While the day dawned in a calm atmosphere and as shops and bazars began to reopen in certain quarters, a report was received of two persons being stabbed at Sadarghat at about 9 a.m., one of whom died later in Hospital. Another stabbing incident at Badamtali was reported at about midday. These incidents have again created some panic in the city.—A. P.

GRADUAL RETURN TO NORMALCY

CALCUTTA, March 29

The city of Dacca is gradually returning to normal life, but some parts still present a deserted appearance. In certain parts of the city letters have not been delivered, and in banks, though open, no transactions are done.

Educational institutions are not yet open, except law and arts classes of the University.

Armed police is patrolling the city, but panic still prevails.

Orders under the Defence of India Rules have been served on some members of the Students' Goodwill Mission who came from Calcutta, restricting their movements.—United Press.

Ban On Lathis And Slogan-Shouting At Benares

BENARES, March 29.

In view of the communal disputes during the Holi and on March 27, the District Magistrate of Benares has issued an order under section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting the carrying of lathis, dandas, etc., and forbidding the shouting of slogans, liable to excite communal ill-feeling, as a precautionary measure.

The order will remain in force in the Benares Municipal Area from midday on March 28, to midday on March 31.—A. P.

It is understood that the long-standing claim about Rs. 1,80,000 against the Cantonment Authorities, Secunderabad, by the Nizam's Government regarding the arrears of water charges from May 1931 to October 1932 has been settled for Rs. 34,282. At a meeting of the Cantonment Board it was decided to pay the sum in instalments. The settlement is due to the good offices of Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. C. H. Gidney, the Resident.

Nazi Bomber Shot Down

LONDON, March 28.

A German bomber was shot down into the sea by British fighters south of Beachy head on Friday morning says an Air Ministry communique. One British fighter is missing from patrol on Thursday.—Reuter.

NO RAID ON LONDON ON FRIDAY NIGHT

LONDON, March 29.

London was again raidfree up to a late hour on Friday. This is the eighth night running that the capital's sirens have been silent.

No after-dark raids are reported in the provinces where this is the fourth night of lull.

London and the rest of Britain were free from air raids again last night. It is the eighth night running that the Capital's sirens remained silent and the fourth successive night of lull in the provinces. And Air Ministry communique states. "Nothing to report."—Reuter.

Strength Of Australia's Fighting Forces

MELBOURNE, March 29

If the war continue until the middle of 1942, Australia will find 600,000 men for the fighting forces. This is revealed in official figures issued today (Saturday). It will be recalled that in last August Prime Minister Mr. Menzies had revaled the totals of the tralian imperial force as 119,000 of the Australian Air Force as 30,000 and of the Australian Navy as 80,000 men. Since then, recruitment has made substantial progress, and an additional 50,000 men are now in training under the Empire Air Training Scheme Australia is also maintaining a Home Defence Force of 250,000 men.—Reuter.

HITLER RECALLS GERMAN ENVOY?

Demand For Statement On Axis Pact

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 29.

Hitler recalled last night the German Envoy in Belgrade, Von Heeran.

This is presumably the first step in breaking off relations with and preparing for drastic and sudden action against Yugoslavia.

All Germans except diplomats will be evacuated to Germany on Monday morning.

It is reported that Von Heeran sent a two-point protest note to Belgrade this morning regarding the alleged assaults on Germans, and asking for an immediate statement on the Axis Pact.

German People Stupified

MADRID, March 29.

Mr. Matsuoka's visit is no longer the chief centre of interest in Berlin, says "Alcarzar's" Berlin correspondent.

Not only among the public but in official circles it is admitted that the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit has been overshadowed by the events in Yugoslavia.

The correspondent asserts that Germany will not consent to passive resistance adorned with fine words on the part of one, considered as an ally.

The first reaction of the German people to the Yugoslavia coup, he adds, is one of stupor.—Reuter.

BALKAN SITUATION & TURKEY'S ATTITUDE

ANKARA, March 29.

A definition of Turkey's attitude was given by the well-known Deputy M. Ural speaking at Zongouldak on Friday night."

"We do not want war", he declared "but neither do we want peace at any price."

Referring to Turko-British alliance, M. Ural added "we love peace provided our liberty, independence and rights are respected but there is no danger in the world which can make us give up or renounce our independence"—Reuter.

Miscarriage Of Nazi Diplomacy

BERLIN TO RECALL ENVOY FROM YUGOSLAVIA

GERMANY DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM BELGRADE

BELGRADE, March 28.

The German Government is recalling its Minister, Heerin, according to usually well-informed circles. The former Prime Minister, M. Tsvetkovitch, and the former Foreign Minister, Cincar-Markovitch, are under house arrest, but the other arrested Ministers have been released.

Germany is understood to have made two demands in Belgrade on Friday for an explanation of the meaning of Thursday's coup d'etat, wires the Berlin Correspondent of the "New York Times".

A number of other persons have been arrested including the chief of the city police, the Chief Censor Commissar for Radio and the Director of the Official News Agency.

THE ACUTE ANXIETY IN GERMAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES REGARDING THE EVENTS IN YUGOSLAVIA IS REFLECTED IN FRIDAY NIGHT'S ISSUE OF THE "DIPLOMATISCHE KORRESPONDENZ", THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Commenting on a semi-official Belgrade statement that the revolution was purely a domestic matter not affecting foreign policy, the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz", says "the anti-German riots in Belgrade do not support this view. Moreover, British and American comments are highly significant. Mr. Churchill's statement and America's promise of aid for Yugoslavia show in what light Britain and America view the revolution and its after effects. In Germany the Yugoslav developments are naturally being closely watched."

Still Undecided?

Jugoslav Government circles appear still to be undecided as to the line they must adopt in their policy, says a Belgrade message to the Official German News Agency. The message emphasises, however, an important change in the Jugoslav News Agency where a temporary director noted for his pro-British views has been appointed.

The news agency in question is the Avala Agency. The former manager has been dismissed, says the dispatch to Berlin, and M. Nstotkitch, hitherto a director of the newspaper "Pravda" has been appointed in his place.

A number of editors who had been kept in the background for some time, it continues, have been appointed to important functions. Nevertheless the Nazis insist that Jugoslavia's adherence to the Axis Pact is not in question since the pact needs no ratification.

Although it is easy to visualise the disappointment, annoyance and anger in Axis quarters through the coup d'etat in Yugoslavia, what is less clear in their reaction to the sudden turn of events in south-east Europe, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

May Ask For Explanation

It is obvious that their first course must be to ask for explanations from the new Yugoslav Government, first as to their attitude towards the Axis, and secondly their purpose towards the Tripartite Pact.

It is equally obvious that the Yugoslavian Government will reply that they want friendly relations with all powers, especially with all their neighbours, and as for the Tripartite Pact a clarification of the new government's attitude is not likely to be long delayed. Germany, then will ha two alternatives open to her: she can either accept the verdict of the people of Yugoslavia—there is no doubt what that will be—or she can take a strong line and threaten force.

But the present developments have undoubtedly got her completely unawares and it will take some little time to reorientate her policy which had, at the best, been the creation of a subservient Yugoslavian Government. Even militarily it will not be possible to switch over without trouble and delay plans based on an attack on Greece through Bulgaria into a threat against Yugoslavia's northern marches.

War Of Nerves Expected

It is true that there has been a certain concentration of Italian troops on the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, but Hitler's confidence in his Axis partner's prowess has shown signs of weakening in recent weeks. Some time may possibly elapse before the Axis makes a move. But we may anticipate an outburst of violent propaganda as part of a war of nerves by which Germany usually tries to prepare her victims for slaughter.

The outstanding unity of all parties in Yugoslavia as reflected in the cabinet is the best protection against such disruptive and terrorising technique. As Mr. Churchill said the nation has found its soul. The fact that America has been so prompt in her promise of support and Great Britain and her Allies can be relied upon for active help will no doubt steel the resolution of King Peter and his ministers.

"Peter, The Great"

General Smuts commenting on the events in Yugoslavia said. "The battle of the Balkans is lost to Germany. And who has done it? A young boy, Peter.—Let us call him 'Peter, the Great'. All the Goerings, Hitlers, Goebbelses and other monstrosities of the human race have been smashed to smithereens by this boy."

The coup d'etat which placed young King Peter on the throne of Yugoslavia was completed within a single hour. Precise organisation and swift and quiet efficiency were responsible for this result and it is noteworthy that this revolution unlike many others was entirely bloodless.

King Peter assumed power at two o'clock in the morning. Immediately after this a posse of 20 private soldiers led by one officer quietly "Paraded" before the house of the Prime Minister, M. Tsvetkovitch, who was called from his bed and politely informed by the officer that he was under arrest. Other posses equally quietly and calmly arrested Cincar Markovitch and other members of the pro-Axis Government.

Meanwhile General Simovitch, the new Prime Minister, called from their beds those ministers who had resigned rather than be associated with the Axis Pact. At seven o'clock in the morning all Yugoslav radio stations broadcast King Peter's proclamation with its stirring call.

Within an hour crowds were demonstrating outside the legations of various European powers. In front of the British Legation crowds sang patriotic songs and carried national flags. At the Greek Legation the minister was carried shoulders high by enthusiastic people as a tribute to the Greek army and people. The German and Italian legation was given military guards in order to prevent undesirable incidents.

Meanwhile, other streets in the capital were filled with people forming processions and marching about waving flags and cheering King Peter and army and demanding a pact with Russia. Enthusiasm was spontaneous and unrestrained and in the words of a Serbian proverb the people were "going to a wedding" rather than to war.

Anti-Nazi Feeling High In Austria

Disaffection Among Austrian Troops & Civilians Reported

NEW YORK, March 29.

DISAFFECTION IS RIFE AMONG BOTH AUSTRIAN TROOPS AND CIVILIANS, ACCORDING TO A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE" WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE. HE SAYS GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE STRENGTHENED VARIOUS STRATEGIC POINTS IN VIENNA TO COPE WITH ANY UPRISING.

Because of disaffection among the troops, detachments from Northern Germany and Prussia have been sent to Austria to replace local forces. Austrians, even soldiers, greet each other in Vienna shops with "Guten Tag", "Good Day" instead of 'Heil Hitler'. Sly anti-Nazi lines are making an appearance in stage performances evoking applause from audiences.

Nazi Soldiers Murdered

"Every week about twenty German soldiers disappear in Amsterdam and Rotterdam and later their bodies are found in canals." declared Doctor Peter De Bruyn Dutch Neurologist, arriving in New York, states the "New York Post." "Nazi authorities get indignant and offer handsome rewards for information as to how the soldiers came by such fate but the rewards are never collected."

The Doctor continued, "Nazi soldiers are killed daily, telephone and telegraph cables are cut and wires of searchlights are severed. Although severe reprisals are attempted, sabotage continues."

Remarkable descriptions of the launching of two submarines at Rotterdam under Nazi supervision were also given by the Doctor, according to the "New York World Telegram." "One craft manned by Nazi officials and a Dutch crew headed for the open sea and is reported to have arrived in England some days later." The Doctor is reported as saying, "The other manned entirely by Germans sank, when launched, with the loss of all hands."

Noel Coward, the British Actor and playwright, is leaving for Lisbon by Clipper on Monday, having been "recalled to London for report on his Washington mission," according to an announcement by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Coward spent a considerable time in America last autumn calling, during his visit on President Roosevelt at the White House. Afterwards he toured Australia and New Zealand lecturing in aid of the Red Cross. He left New Zealand for America last month after raising £3,000 there for war funds.—Reuter.

Italian Transport Destroyed

LONDON, March 29.

A Greek submarine has destroyed a 5,000-ton Italian transport and seriously damaged another smaller steamer according to the Athens Radio.

The Italian transport was heavily laden and was sailing in a strongly protected convoy, says the Athens radio. The Greek submarine "Triton" sighted the convoy off the Albanian coast and immediately made a cool and courageous attack.

The transport whose name is given as "Carnia," a vessel of 5,450 tons was destroyed while a smaller steamer was seriously damaged.

An Athens message says: The Army Headquarters confine the war news on Friday to a brief announcement of normal action by patrols and artillery together with a successful bombing attack by Greek aircraft on Italian installations. It adds that all Greek aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

"BATTLE OF BRITAIN" BEST SELLER

50,000 Copies Sold In Three Hours

LONDON, March 28.

"The Battle of Britain' the official story published yesterday of the epic struggle in the air over England's coasts which was the turning point in its history in August and September last has proved the best seller and has found greater favour with the public than the most exciting fiction.

In three hours, yesterday morning, 50,000 copies were sold and orders in the afternoon totalled 3,00,000. The pamphlet totals 14,000 words.

American newspaper correspondents in London cabled anything from one quarter to one third of it to the United States.

It is being translated into many foreign languages, including Russian and eventually its circulation will run into millions.

SUPPLY DEPT. STRIKE OUT NEW POLICY

Co-operation With Industry Yields Striking Results

Orders Worth Rs. 75 Lakhs A Month Placed

Arrangements For Constructing Thousands Of Lorry Bodies Made: Arrangements For Manufacturing Parachutes Under Way

BOMBAY, March 29.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SOME 800 LAKHS OF YARDS OF KHAKI CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS AND SOME 170 LAKHS OF YARDS OF CANVAS FOR A VARIETY OF PURPOSES HAVE BEEN MADE, IT IS LEARNED, FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY BRIGADIER E. WOOD, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SUPPLY AND HIS OFFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILES WHICH TOOK PLACE IN BOMBAY RECENTLY.

Brigadier E. Wood, who had been in Bombay during the past week, visited practically all manufacturers engaged on war supply. The main purpose of his visit was to arrange a production programme for certain important cotton textiles to cover the six months period from August to January next.

An important feature of the production of textiles for war requirements is that the new cotton textile orders, as a result of the lowering of certain specifications will lead directly to a far greater use of shorter staple of Indian cotton.

BEGINNING OF NEW POLICY.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Brigadier Wood explained that the Supply Department has at last been placed in a position to meet the wishes of Indian trade and industry for forward production programmes for a considerable period ahead. For example, for some time after the war started the Supply Department could not place with certainty large orders with manufacturers, and the latter were hesitating to bring about vast changes in production methods, without knowing what was required of them. The negotiations which took place in Bombay between him and textile manufacturers, he said, are among the first which mark the new policy on which the Supply Department will, in future, proceed. Although in the past the Department had only been able to operate on a system of spasmodic orders for all too frequently very short delivery dates, the co-operation of industry has been such that except in very few minor cases, the full requirements of war supplies had been made available by the due dates. The Department now knew what is required approximately for the next two years, and hence can regulate the orders.

CONSTRUCTION OF LORRY BODIES.

Brigader Wood added that the recent negotiations had followed other discussions in Delhi during the previous week, when arrangements for the construction of lorry bodies for the remainder of 1941 were concluded. These run to many thousands of vehicles and come to over 50 different types. Here again, as in the case of textiles, the majority of the work will be carried out in the Bombay Presidency. The clothes manufactured in India, he said, are fully up to every specification that has been given. His Department was mainly concerned with the supply of clothing, chemicals, foodstuffs, ordnance stores and a variety of other stores for the army. "We are gradually beginning to arrange for the manufacture of food requirements in India itself" he said. There were about 50 canning centres in the country. The problem for the moment was not so much the starting of more canning factories as that of utilising and bringing up to the desired level the production of existing factories.

PARACHUTES CONSTRUCTION.

The manufacture of parachutes in India, said Brigadier Wood, was getting very close to success, unlike textiles, the tests for parachute were different, for it had to bear a greater and more vital strain and for that reason it has to be made out of the finest silk. India, he added, in the next few months, would supply about 30 lakhs of military garments and roughly, the orders placed with the mills amount to 75 lakhs of rupees a month.

Brigadier Wood left for Ahmedabad, to-night, from where he will proceed to Delhi.—A. P.

3 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Maulana K. A. K. Kazmi Jailed

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Maulana Khurshaid Ahmed Khan Kazmi, a member of the Forward Bloc was sentenced to-day to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 100; in default, three months further imprisonment, for making an objectionable speech.—A. P.

HELP CAUSE OF PAKISTAN TO BEST OF ABILITY

Muslim Women Urged To Support League Conference

An appeal to Muslim women to participate, in large numbers in the forthcoming Bombay Muslim League Conference, was made by several speakers at a meeting of the Muslim women of Bombay, at Dongri, on Saturday.

Mrs. Khurshedbanoo Jairazbhai presiding over the meeting, asked Muslim women to come out of seclusion and co-operate wholeheartedly in making the Conference a success. She recalled how in the past Muslim women took interest in public life, and how they fought shoulder to shoulder with men in war time. Women like Chandbibi had left their name in the history of India. With such noble heritage of the past, Muslim women could not afford to remain silent spectators to what was taking place in the country.

The object of the Conference she said, was to popularise the goal of Pakistan. It was the bounden duty of Muslim women to help this cause to the best of their ability.

Mrs. Engineer exhorted the women to rally round the flag of the Muslim League. They should eschew caste differences existing in the community. They should know that Pakistan was in their interest and should be prepared to make sacrifice for the achievement of that goal.

Mrs. Nurbanoo Lakaria also spoke. Mis Zulcikhanum Cassam proposed a vote of thanks.

"DRESDEN" LEAVES RIO DE JANEIRO WITH CARGO

RIODEJANEIRO, March 29

The German cargo steamer "Dresden" which had been laid up at Santos, since November 1939, has sailed from that port. She is a vessel of 5,567 tons, she cleared ostensibly for Vladivostok. It is reported that she is now carrying very valuable cargo.

The port authorities of Recife (Pernambuco), states that the Italian cago steamer "Franco Martelli" has been cleared for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

Fact Finding Committee Meet Millowners' Representatives

AHMEDABAD, March 29

The Fact Finding (Handloom) Committee arrived here on a two-day visit, during which it met the representatives of the Millowners' Association and the handloom weavers of the surrounding villages. It is leaving tomorrow morning for Delhi, from where it will issue its questionnaire.—A. P.

The Kabul Radio Station was formally opened by H. E. Sardar Mohamed Naim Khan, Vice-Premier and Education Minister. Since August 1940, it has been regularly operating on 445.1 metres or 674 kilo-cycles.

ARMY TRAINING CENTRES

M. L. A.'s To Visit

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 28.

To bring members of Central Legislature into close touch with army expansion work has been taken in the invitation which, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief has been extended to organised parties in both Houses requesting them to send representatives for visiting some of the big army training centres as Government of India's guests.

Tour will be arranged sometime in April.

The Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, decided to launch a three-year scheme for investigating the commercial possibilities of hand-made paper as a small scale industry. The scheme is estimated to cost the Government about Rs. 9,000.

STOP PRESS

35,000-TON BATTLESHIP DAMAGED.

LONDON, March 29.

At the first meeting of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean with the Italian fleet at least three Italian warships—a 35,000 ton battleship and two cruisers—have been damaged and the remainder of the fleet scattered over the sea.—Reuter.

New Levy On German Industry

COMBATING RISING PRICES

LONDON, March 22.

"The Times" published the following cable dated March 20 from the German Frontier:

An extraordinary levy, the amount of which is stipulated to be payable from the profits of all German industrial undertakings over and above what has already been realised by taxation provided for by law, has been promulgated at the initiative of the Reich Price Controller. Gauleiter Josef Wagner, who explained its objects and scope yesterday to assembled representatives of German economic life.

The measure is an attempt to cope with the tendency, long apparent, towards rising prices of all consumption commodities. The proceeds of the levy will be used to subsidize industry in various ways, thus cheapening production.

The deeper causes of the rising prices, which persistently defy the very rigorous system of control operative since 1938, are partly the chronic liquidity of the money market owing to short-term war finance methods and high industrial war profits for which no suitable long-term investment is available, and, partly, the continuous shrinkage of the supply of consumption commodities due to the blockade and the conscription of one industry after another for the manufacture of armaments.

In short, people have more money to spend than ever, but find less than ever to buy.

Another underlying cause, becoming increasingly important, is the replacement of so many products, formerly made from natural raw materials, by those made from synthetic materials costing usually several times as much.

MORE ACCIDENTS IN GERMAN FACTORIES

Due To Use Of Substitute Materials

LONDON, March 25.

The "Sunday Times" publishes the following article:

The use of substitute materials in all fields of production in Germany has led to a great increase in the number of accidents in industry, and official pamphlets have been issued to urge the need for averting losses in working time which are seriously affecting the national productive capacity.

During the past year 1,800,000 accidents—9,000 of them fatal occurred in factories, and the annual loss in works accidents is estimated at £90,000,000. The employment of more women and older people is given as one of the causes of the high accident total.

Since the beginning of the war the number of women in industry has increased by 300,000 to a total of 8,400,000. Women have proved, however, to be more "work-shy" than men.

The recovery of certain idols alleged to have been stolen from a temple in Sehore (a district of Bhopal) has led to the arrest, conviction and sentence of Bhagwat Prasad, a Vakil, and other accused. The accused who received a year's rigorous imprisonment each filed an appeal against their conviction and sentence in the local sessions court and applied for bail which was refused.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Sud 3, 1997
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Avval 1, 1360
Parsi : Meher 27, 1330.
Hightide : 1-35; 14-10
Lowtide : 7-42; 19-58
Sunrise : 6h. 36m.
Sunset : 6h. 53m.

HIGH COURT JUDGE FOR BANSDA—Mr. P. N. Billimoria, Solicitor, has been appointed High Court Judge, Bansda.

CAMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE—The annual general meeting of the above League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh Hall, Dhanji Street.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ—Prof. U. N. Ball of Bengal will conduct weekly Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, Mazagaon at 7-30 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CONFERENCE :—The above Conference will meet to-day at 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 at the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE—A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Pandit Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on Vedic Sermon.

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN—The Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at Sir Pherozshah Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Mediumship and Psychic Phenomena Explained" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) by Mr. G. K. Nimkar, commencing from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Items of music and drama will be presented at 3-30 p.m. at Wagle Hall, Kandewadi, to-day (Sunday) in aid of the Modern Night High School and Modern School for Girls. Admission will be by tickets.

BALKAN-JI-BARI (The All-India Children's Association)—The annual general meeting of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Executive Committee and workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan," 12th Rd., Khar.

BRAHMACHARYA AND STUDY OF YOGA—Public lecture by Sjt. Hargovindas N. Soni will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Ramtirth Yogashram, opp. Arya Pathikashram, Sandhurst Rd., on the above subject.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—There will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar, when Mr. N. S. Giradkar will propose that "in the opinion of the House influence of Hollywood on women of India is healthy." Miss K. V. Dhurandhar will lead the opposition. Mr. H. K. Parulekar will preside.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Sangeet Kalabhavan there will be weekly concert at the Kalabhavan hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari will give Ashtapadi songs.

SARDAR PRITHVISINGH'S LECTURE—A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. under the auspices of Shree Chaitanya Yogashram at Ghatkopar Chembur Road, when Sardar Prithvisingh will speak on "Hindnu Yauvan Dhun". Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi will preside.

MASS SPINNING DEMONSTRATION—Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a mass spinning demonstration will be held to-day (Sunday) between 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. at Mandvi, Dana Bunder, Surat Street in the office hall of Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co., Ltd Participators will have to get their own Charkhas and Taklis.

KONKANI CATHOLICS' WELFARE ASSOCIATION The second annual general meeting of the Belgaum Division of the above association will be held at 231 Lamington Road Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Invisible Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Santa Fe Trail" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Convoy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Son of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

MISS KHANDVALA'S THANKS—Miss Kapila Khandvala thanks all those registered graduates who voted for her at the last by-election of the Senate of the University of Bombay and also to her sympathisers and supporters in Bombay and in the mofussil, who helped her actively to be successful at the election.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the monthly flag-salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., when Shri. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will unfurl the National Flag.

FREE ART EXHIBITION—Under the auspices of the Art Society of India the 8th free fortnightly Art Exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Society's hall, Sandhurst House, near Sandhurst Bridge, from 8-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 to 7-30 p.m. Admission free.

"F" WARD DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE—The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the "F" Ward Distt. Congress Committee office.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Following is the Loudspeaker programme for to-day :—

Marathi : 8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News Bulletin. 8-20 Recorded music. 8-25 "Weekly retrospect"—Talk. 8-30 Recorded music. 8-35 "Triumph of British Statesmanship"—Talk.

Marathi : 6-30 p.m. Records. 6-35 "War in the Atlantic"—Talk. 6-40 p.m. Records. 6-45 News. 7 Records. 7-5 "Balkan situation"—A talk.

Gujarati : 11 a.m. Records. 11-5 News. 11-20 Records. 11-25 "Battle of Atlantic"—Talk. 11-30 Records. 11-35 "Men of the Royal Navy"—Talk.

Gujarati : 4-30 p.m. Records. 4-35 "Week of War"—Talk. 4-40 Records. 4-46 News. 5 Records. 5-5 "Liberation of North Africa"—Talk.

HINDUSTANI :—6 p.m. Records. 6-5 "Battle of Atlantic"—Talk. 6-10 Records. 6-15 "Men of the Royal Navy"—Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 News. 6-40 Records. 6-45 "Liberation of North Africa" —Talk. 6-50 Records. 6-55 "Week of War"—A talk.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged : Rs. 44,72,673/9/3.

For the R. A. F. : Rs 3,201/1/6 through the Treasury Officer, Satara, Rs. 1,125 the members of the Willingdon Sports Club (further donation).

For "Aid to Widows and Orphans" : Rs. 498/10 the Head Master, Telang High School, Godhra.

Grand Total : Rs. 44,79,007/5/3.

For Indian Passengers To South Africa

The Union of South Africa has extended quarantine restrictions to persons arriving from India by air, writes the Director of Information, Bombay.

No person who has immediately prior to embarkation been in any part of India will be permitted to enter the Union unless he produces to the satisfaction of the port health officer or other officer duly authorised by the Minister of public health, acceptable evidence that he has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox not less than 12 days and not more than three years, prior to the date of embarkation from India; or bears marks of having had the disease previously; or is insusceptible to vaccination or revaccination owing to previous acceptable vaccination or other cause.

In order to avoid any possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation, intending passengers for the Union of South Africa are advised to comply with these requirements.

International Cultural Conference Opens

PROF. MOULVI ON IRAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD CIVILISATION

The international cultural conference was opened at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee presiding.

Speeches on culture, interspersed with music and dance, were presented to a packed gathering.

Mr. Fyzee, in his opening remarks, said that he considered it a great honour for him, a lawyer, to have been invited to preside over a conference of that nature. The term Culture was loosely and frequently used and little understood. It was probably 500 years ago that Law emerged as a promoter of Culture. Law gave equality to all. No section in the Indian Penal Code made any distinction between persons or castes and creeds, on the assumption that Law was no respector of persons.

WHAT IS CIVILISATION?

Prof. Cyrano Huguenin (Switzerland) speaking on Culture and Civilisation said that Culture was necessary to develop man into God. Civilisation itself was applied Culture. It was not merely enough to gather knowledge and give one's life to contemplation, looking at woods and trees. It was necessary to turn wood into tables for the necessities and comforts of life and, therefore, he considered that improvement in everything was the very essence of life.

IRANIAN CONTRIBUTION.

Prof. A. M. Moulvi, speaking on Iranian Culture and its influence on the world, said that the word Culture was being used with callous disregard of its precise meaning. It was wrong to talk in terms of Hindu, Muslim and other cultures, because Culture was an accumulation of the best in mankind, like the confluence of various streams with different sources. Culture, in his opinion, was the result of the efforts of humanity at the perfection of our whole being, a thing which is the best that is ever thought, spoken or done.

Iranian Culture, therefore, in the sense that it is only a tributary, should be looked upon as one contributing to the evolution of life. Research scholars had collected material which was considered historical and which was formerly looked upon as prehistoric. For example, it was known that about 500 B. C. Darius had established an Empire bigger than Europe. He subdued more than 35 nations and gave them Democracy, although his regime was a benevolent despotism

WHEN SOCIALISM WAS FIRST TRIED.

Iranians were the first to draw the attention of the world to the problem of Evil which had evaded a solution even to-day. They carried the torch of Culture to different nations. Almost all the Muslims who had made a mark in different departments of Science during the days of Abasides were Iranians. Even in building activities, Iran had contributed a great deal. The speaker had seen at Isphan in Persia a dome of clay and mud and built 2,000 years ago and which had stood the wear and tear of time. Even Socialism and Communism about which there was so much talk at present was first tried by Muzdak and it had proved to be a failure and therefore crushed down by Nausirauman.

The Conference was adjourned till Sunday (to-day) when, according to an announcement made at the conference, Princess Prabhawati Raje Powar of Dewas (Sr.) will speak on "Indian Culture and modern Reformation."

Improvements Committee Thanks Mrs. Sukhtankar

The Improvements Committee on Friday placed on record their sense of deep appreciation to Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar for the valuable services she rendered as Chairman during the official year 1940-41. Many councillors spoke on the resolution.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar thanked the members of the Improvements Committee for their kind appreciation of her work and said during the year Municipal land to the value of Rs. 5,52,000 and ex-Trust land to the value of Rs. 32,00,000 was sold.

The Committee also placed on record their thanks to Mrs. Sukhtankar for preparing and placing before it a Note on "Bombay's Housing Problem and how to solve it."

A copy of this Note would be sent to the Municipal Corporation.

Rural Development Dept.'s Activities

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—Prevention of soil erosion, extension of dry farming methods, the introduction of improved practices and implements, distribution of improved seeds, control of insect pests and crop diseases and improvement of livestock and poultry were some of the principal activities of the Bombay Rural Development Department during the year 1939/40.

The department came into existence on April 1, 1939, and the agricultural propaganda work formerly done by the Agricultural Department was transferred to it. The total number of demonstrations carried out exceeded 3,000.

Efforts with regard to control measures against insect pests and diseases of crops were continued.

Intensified production and distribution of improved seed and supply of pure improved seed to individual agriculturists from reliable sources were the activities under the seed distribution schemes.

The department continued the work of organising co-operative societies and the preliminary work of recommending the grant of premium bulls or subsidies for their maintenance.

MR. M. M. BHAT'S PARTY TO MAYOR

"Always Courteous And Impartial"

A large number of guests representing European and Indian officials as well as commercial communities attended the Tea Party given by Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat to His Worship the Mayor Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji on Saturday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

After tea, Mr. Madhavlal Bhat eulogised the good qualities of head and heart of Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji the Mayor and said he was always just, sincere and impartial in his rulings. Even Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the ex-Mayor, who belonged to the opposing party in the Corporation expressed the view in a letter written to him (Mr. Bhat) that Mr. Mathooradas had always been courteous and impartial.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji, being unwell did not make any long speech but thanked the host for organizing the function in his honour.

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY—The Managing Committee of the above society met under the presidentship of Mr. G. R. Shah on last Friday morning. Shri. Mohanlal Pandya was appointed as the Ag. Secretary, Vice Shri. H. M. Bulsara, resigned. A resolution placing on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Bulsara was adopted. The society decided to open free commercial classes for subjects covering the syllabus of the examination of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Indian Chamber of Commerce. It was further decided to impart education in Gujarati accounts. The Vice-President was authorised to invite applications and to do the needful in the matter. Dr. Manubhai N. Nagarsheth was co-opted on the Managing Committee.

DANCING CLASS—The opening ceremony of a dancing class will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Radio Villa, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz.

Splendid Reception To 'Naya Sansar'

NO MORE WAITING FOR BOY FRIENDS

If All Girls Follow Hedy Lamarr's Advice To Them

From Hollywood's most glamorous beauty comes a startling announcement—a few words which will lend hope to the hearts of the feminine contingent who regret the weekly hours spent in beauty salons all over the world.

"Women spend too much time on beauty", are Miss Lamarr's words, and she means what she says.

"There should never be anything artificial about beauty", she explains. "Put on your make-up in a hurry, and it generally looks twice as good as it would if you had fussed with it for nours.

"I learned this only after months of trial and error" she went on. "The more time I took to make up, the worst I looked. So I made a vow, and I've kept it. I always start late to get ready for an appointment allow myself just fifteen minutes, and the results have definitely improved".

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star feels that this is particularly true in the application of lipstick.

"There's not a perfect pair of lips in existence", she said, "and so why paint them on. Just follow the natural lines, put the lipstick on once, then leave it alone".

At the studio the star holds the speed record for getting made-up and on to the set.

"Fussing with make-up makes women nervous, and nervousness destroys tranquillity. and lack of tranquility spoils beauty", she laughed. "It all runs around in a vicious circle".

And from this it would seem that the boy-friends can look forward to less "waiting time" from now on.

Shirley Temple Signs Contract With M-G-M

Confirmation of signing of a contract with Shirley Temple is given by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The juvenile star will report to the studios on February 15, and information is expected shortly as to her first vehicle.

Bibbo in Great India Picture's 'Akela.'

The village in 'Padosi.'

Training Youngsters For The Screen

By BRIAN YOUNG

To meet an ever-growing need for young talent, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios have created a system for training youngsters which practically guarantees potential stardom when the course is completed. Everything from the best coaches in the musical world to a recreation hall in which to spend spare time is provided for the boys and girls in the group. While they are preparing to take their places beside the Clark Gables, the Robert Taylors, the Hedy Lamarrs and the Jeanette MacDonalds, they are being paid a salary as well as given an expensive education in the art of acting.

It costs lots of money to prepare just one youngster to face the camera but since the result is a valuable property, it is far from being a loss.

In the early days of Hollywood, stardom was a hit or miss affair. Only the very ambitious survived the haphazard methods. A pretty girl or a handsome boy was put under contract and left to learn his job with little guidance. Today more than twenty members of M.-G. M.'s youth group are being trained coached, beautified.

Under the new system the signing of the contract is only the first step. Immediately afterwards, the new player is sent to the studio physician. If she is a girl, she is put on a diet designed to give her the energy and health she will need for what lies ahead. If she is too fat or too thin, diet and exercise correct these defects. Exercise in the studio gymnasium is part of the novice's daily routine.

Next, the young hopeful is sent to the make-up department where, under the guidance of Jack Dawn, an expert in cosmetics, she is taught how to bring out the best features through make-up

Coiffure experiments are now in order. Dozens of different hairdresses may be tried out before the right one is selected. Next on the list is the wardrobe department. In consultation with Adrian or Dolly Tree, the girl learns how to dress, what clothes to select, how to combine colours, etc.

The preliminaries now completed, the intensive work begins. In the music department there are music teachers, voice and dramatic coaches. There is no class work of any kind. The contract player has an individual lesson with teacher, voice coach and dramatic coach every day. The facilities include recording of songs later to be heard in "play-backs" to give the pupil an opportunity to hear exactly how her voice sounds and make improvements in it.

Near the music department is a white bungalow known as the Marquee Club. This is a recreation hall, equipped with radio, gramophone, books—particularly those pertaining to the theatre and films—jig-saw puzzles, etc. The club was named by the young people themselves, and the ambition of all who belong is to see their names in electric lights outside a cinema.

It is presided over by Carolyne McPhail, a white haired, gracious lady who is the studio mother. The youngsters bring her their troubles, discuss their problems—both private and professional—with her. Tea is served there and no birthday is complete without a party at the Marquee Club. On certain afternoons, all the young folk gather to listen to talks from heads of departments and other studio officials. Established stars talk to the ambitious girls and boys to give them the benefit of their own experiences before the camera.

Although primarily the club is for beginners, other young folk on the lot spend spare time there.

Budho Adwani in Prakash's 'Darshan.'

RUSH TO RESERVE SEATS AT ROXY

Press Fraternity Congratulates Khwaja Ahmed Abbas

As was to be expected the Roxy theatre was stormed yesterday afternoon and for later shows by crowds anxious to buy tickets. The new arrangements made by the theatre to reserve seats worth 14 as. and above was found to be a great convenience by many lower middle class people who were anxious to see 'Naya Sansar' on the very first day.

The film is a fine production giving ample testimony to the skill and ability of the creators of 'Bandhan' Producer Mukherji, and his whole band including the players, technicians, musicians and all have made a really fine, enjoyable, progressive picture.

The writer of the story of 'Naya Sansar', Mr. Ahmed Abbas was the recipient of the unceasing congratulations of his numerous friends, prominent among them being journalists and writers. He was taking interest throughout the production of the film and he paid a splendid tribute to the very high degree of team work exhibited by the crew of 'Naya Sansar' in all branches.

Prabha in Ranjit's 'Ummeed.'

Mickey Rooney takes time off from film work to play new records and have tea at the club. Judy Garland and Lana Turner drop in from the set of their new picture, and John Shelton, Ruth Hussey, Ann Rutherford, and Laraine Day are others who go there between scenes.

Often it is six months before one of the new group is given a screen test. By the time the test is made, the novice has gained in experience and poise, and can face the camera with assurance.

The test is a miniature production. The novice usually makes the test with an experienced actor. Actual scenes from famous plays are given, and several different types of songs are presented in a single test. They usually run three or four reels and are a veritable shop window for talent.

Now the young player is ready for small roles in films or for parts in short subjects. The entire process requires time and money. But it is positive. After such a course of training, the player has all the advantages. He can go as far as his ability will carry him. Hollywood has prepared him to take his place on the screen.

Meek-Gregory Mission To America Under Fire

Why Not Appoint Indians?

BANERJEE LEADS ATTACK: RAZA ALI JOINS ISSUE

"It Was Not Sent To Negotiate A Pact": Mudaliar's Defence

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Meek-Gregory mission to America was strongly criticised and as strongly defended in the course of a debate on a cut motion moved by Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya under a demand for supplementary grant in respect of "commercial intelligence and statistics".

WHY NOT INDIANS?

Dr. P. N. Bannerjee supporting the cut motion made references to Dr. Gregory suggesting that he was not fully acquainted with the economic needs and conditions of India; but on a point of order raised by Sir Frederick James, the Chair ruled that it was not desirable to discuss in the House the merits of individual officers. Dr. Bannerjee declared it was not his intention to disparage Dr. Gregory but wanted to lodge a strong protest against the non-appointment of Indians. If an Indian delegation had been sent to America, he asserted, they would have carried out the work better; they would have given their attention not only to the question of export from India but to imports from America and to the question of machinery for key industries which America alone could supply at present. Dr. Bannerjee referred in support of his criticism of the Mission's work to an editorial in the "Hindu", Madras.

MUDALIAR'S DEFENCE

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, in a spirited defence of Dr. Gregory declared that Dr. Bannerjee's remarks, were thoroughly unjustified. Dr. Gregory was one of the few officers on whom he, the Commerce Member, had constantly depended and whose advice had been of invaluable help to him in trade and economic matters. As regards Dr. Gregory's suitability for this mission, the Commerce Member was convinced that he could not have made a better selection. (Hear hear)

A FACT-FINDING MISSION

The Commerce Member said some commercial bodies had criticised the mission but they had done so under the impression that the mission was sent to negotiate a trade pact but when it was explained to them that this was a purely fact-finding mission sent to survey the situation and to make a report to the Government of India on the situation at that time, most of the commercial bodies recognised the reasonableness of Government's action. Dr. Bannerjee had ignored all this.

CONFIDENTIAL

The report of the Mission, said Sir Ramaswami, could not be published in its entirety because it contained confidential matters relating to America's key industries and requirements. The published report was an expurgated edition but even so its value could not be questioned.

The Commerce Member remarked upon the incongruity of a Professor of Economics like Dr. Bannerjee taking lessons in economics from editorials in daily newspapers (laughter).

Sir Raza Ali thought it unfortunate that Dr. Bannerjee should have brought in the question of the fitness and the suitability of Dr. Gregory. From what he, Sir Raza Ali, knew of Dr. Gregory's work it had given entire satisfaction to people with a reasonable frame of mind. As for Sir David Meek, Sir Raza Ali bore testimony to his sincere and earnest desire in dealing with industrial and economic questions to find out the course of action really beneficial to India. But, said Sir Raza Ali, on the question of appointment of Indians, he was entirely in accord with Dr. Bannerjee.

The Commerce Member on this question had committed himself to a policy with which non-official members of the House could never be in sympathy.

Sir Raza Ali emphasised that unless on these delegations there was, if possible, a majority of Indians, the reports of these delegations were not going to command the country's confidence.

As regards daily newspaper editorials, Sir Raza Ali said he had been a careful reader of some of the leading articles and he must say he took off his hat to the writers.

The Commerce Member: So do I.

Sir Raza Ali asserted that in no case should a delegation of this kind have less than a fifty-fifty Indian representation.

The cut motion was rejected and the demand was assented to.

ALL DEMANDS AGREED TO

The Assembly agreed to all demands for supplementary grants and then allowed the consideration of Insurance Amendment Bill.

In moving the consideration of the Bill, the Commerce Member dealt with the main amendments adopted by the Select Committee. He said that they had removed from the Bill the provision relating to power of prescribing the manner of making an application for renewal of a registration and had by inserting new sub-section laid down in the Act itself what was to be done in making such an application. He said that the scale of charges contemplated would be such as to fix the fee at Rs. 100 where the annual premium income of the insurer in the class of business concerned was one lakhs or less. Rs. 200 when it exceeded one but did not exceed two lakhs, Rs. 300 when it exceeded two but did not exceed four lakhs, Rs. 500 when it exceeded four but did not six lakhs, Rs. 750 when it exceeded six but did not exceed ten lakhs and Rs. 1,000 when it exceeded ten lakhs. The scale would also secure that the total of the fees payable in respect of all classes of business exclusive of life insurance business did not exceed Rs. 1,500.

WHY RUSH IT?

Mr. Chapman-Mortimer supported the Bill, while Messrs. Chatopadhyaya and Nauman wanted more time for the consideration of the Bill. They felt that the Bill was being rushed through in unnecessary hurry.

The motion for consideration was adopted and the House took up the clauses.

INCREASED FEES

The provision increasing the Registration fee for each class of business from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 for new insurance companies was attacked by Mr. A. C. Datta, who moved an amendment to omit the provision and was supported by Dr. Bannerjee, Mr. Aney and Dr. F. DeSouza. The speakers objected to the provision which in their view made the Bill "a taxation measure." The speakers expressed the fear that the increased fee would "kill" young and small insurance companies and as the department would be dependent on the contribution made by insurance companies, the bigger companies which contributed more would exert greater influence on the department.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave the assurance that the Select Committee on the Bill constantly had before it the interests of the smaller companies but he agreed that there was the danger of extravagance owing to lack of Finance Department's control.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, reminded the House that the fee of Rs. 500 was with reference to new insurance companies which might, hereafter, come into existence. On the question whether Government had been committed to the policy of making the department self-supporting he made it clear that that was not the policy. It had already been emphasised that the fees were to be charged in order to increase the realisations under the Act so as to cover the present direct cost of administration. He laid stress on the words present and direct and said he was not committing the House to any proposition that Rs 1,50,000 was the maximum which the general tax-payer would bear towards the cost of administering the Act.

The amendment was lost.

GRADUATED SCALE OF CHARGES

During discussion on Clause Four prescribing a graduated scale of charges for renewal of registration, the Commerce Member reiterated that the Government had no intention of making any profit out of the Bill. They only wanted to raise the bare minimum necessary amount for the department of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar accepted and the House passed an amendment adding to the clause a proviso to the effect that an appeal shall lie to the Central Government from an order passed by the Superintendent of Insurance imposing a penalty on the insurer.

Clause Four was allowed to stand over for further consideration of an amendment moved by Dr. Bannerjee, and the House passed Clauses Five to Twelve and adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Assembly Questions

SCINDIAS' PLEA FOR SHIPBUILDING YARD

Sir M. Zafrullah On Govt.'s Attitude

NEW DELHI, March 29.

"The Government of India are in constant communication with the Ministry of Shipping agent to ensure the best utilisation of the available shipping, but in war time such utilisation must depend on the priority assigned to various commodities," said Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar in reply to Mr. A. C. Dutta during question time in the Assembly to-day:

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah informed the same questioner that Government of India had been in correspondence with His Majesty's Government with regard to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s request for help in importing technicians and machinery for its shipbuilding yard from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Datta asked whether the Scindia Company requested the Government of India to use their good offices with His Majesty's Government for the bodily transfer of a ship-building yard from the United Kingdom to India and whether the Scindias gave an undertaking that they were prepared to place the ships, being built in that yard during the war, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government on reasonable terms.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah replied that with regard to the first part of the question, the suggestion was considered as one method of enabling the Scindia Co. to start its ship-building project in India. As regards the second part, the company wanted Government to charter half the ships to be built, for the period of the war. The suggestion was considered in consultation with His Majesty's Government who were not prepared to accept it.—A. P.

Council Of State

FOUR OFFICIAL BILLS DISPOSED OF

Extension Of Protection To Iron, Steel, Sugar And Silver Thread

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Council of State met this morning to dispose of four official bills recently passed by the Legislative Assembly.

They were: The Bill to extend protective duties by another year to iron and steel manufactures, silver thread and wire and sugar, the Bill continuing the Protective duties on wheat and wheat flour, the Bill providing for imposition and collection of an Excise Duty on tyres; and the Bill to further amend the Excess Profits Tax Act.

During the question hour, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, Mr. Wilson, told Lala Ramsarandas that the Government were not in a position to consider the abolition of the surcharge on railway freight on coal owing to the sacrifice in revenue it would involve.

When Sir Alan Lloyd moved that the Bill to extend protective duties by another year to iron and steel manufactures, silver thread and wire, and sugar be taken into consideration, Mr. Hossain Imam protested that the duty on sugar was too high and, therefore, was against the interests of the cultivator.

Sir Alan gave the assurance that Government proposed during this financial year to proceed with their enquiries into the possibility of coming to some definite conclusions as to what was in the present conditions the proper rate of import duty.

The motion for consideration was adopted and the Bill as passed by the Assembly was passed.

The second Bill namely the one continuing the protective duties on wheat and wheat flour, was passed without any opposition.

The motion of consideration

(Continued on page 22)

OMISSIONS COMPETITION

Generally an artist when asked to submit an illustration for printing, first makes the sketch in pencil and then inks it out for a block to be prepared. The pencilled drawing is then erased out.

The artist who was asked to draw certain illustrations for the competition was somewhat careless in retracing them in ink with the result that some portions of the illustrations have not been reproduced in the printing.

In each of the illustrations A,B,C .... some part or portion has not come out. These defects or omissions are given in the series numbered 1,2,3, ... but they are not reproduced in the original size or position. You have to find out the missing part for each of the illustrations A,B,C ....

For example illustration "H" is that of a bird but a part of its wing is missing. That part is shown in No. "8" but it is in a different position and also much larger in size than the missing part in the picture. We therefore enter No. 8 against illustration "H" in the picture. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering only one number against each illustration and submit as many entries as you like together with the entrance fee of annas 8 for each coupon before 16th April, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

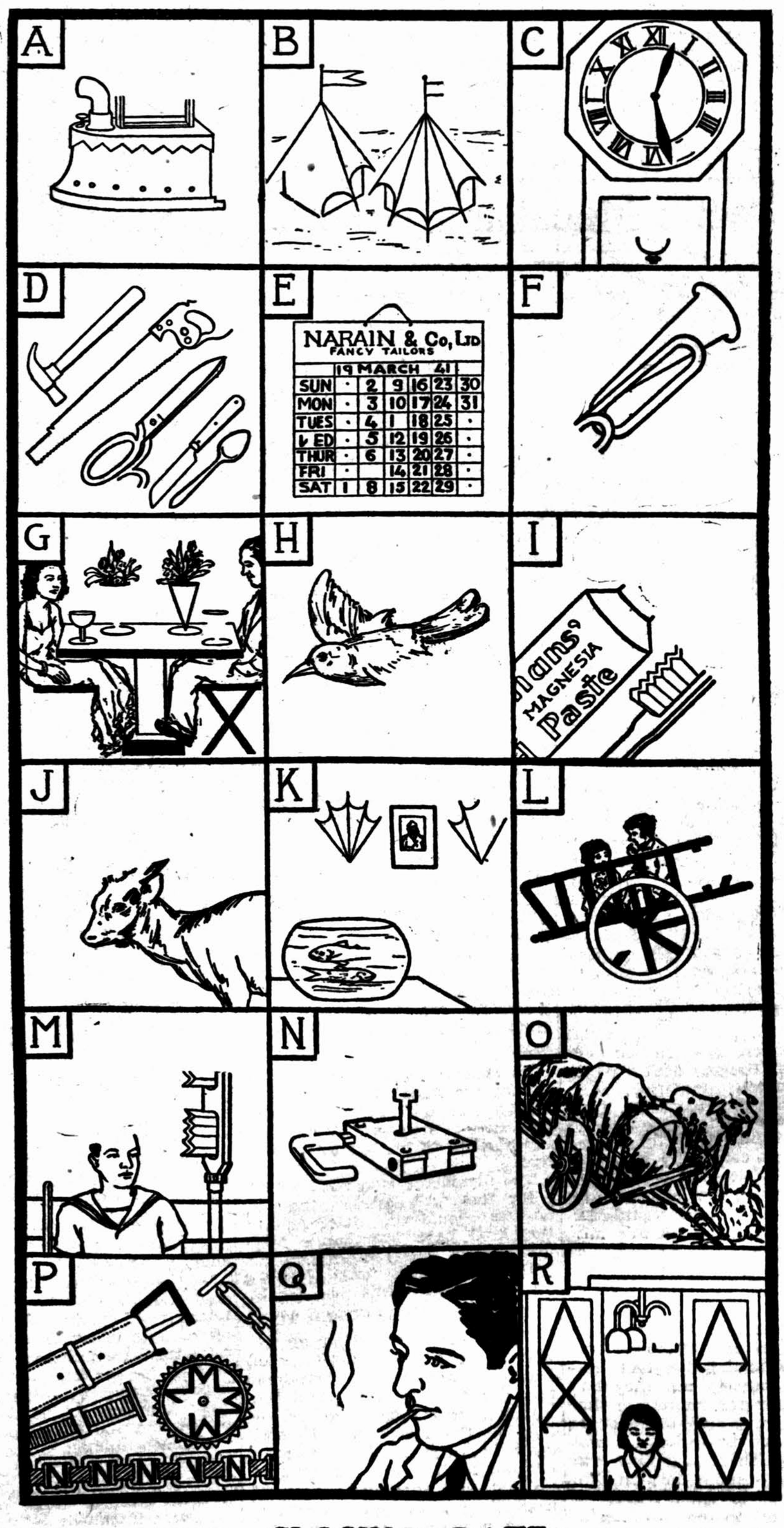
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th April, 1941. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



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WEDNESDAY,

16TH APRIL, 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31)

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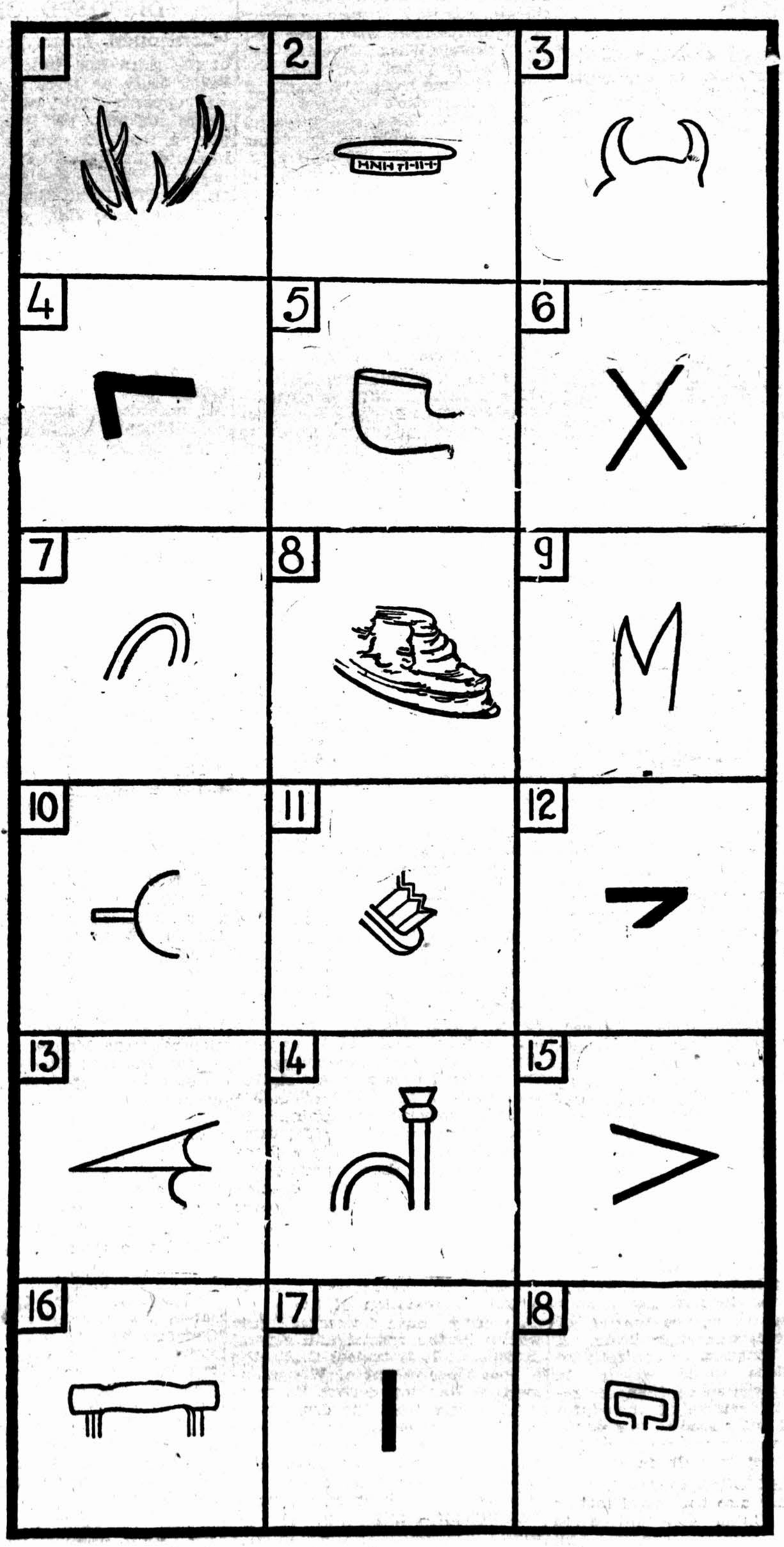

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10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

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30/3/'41

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Matsuoka's Mission To Axis Capitals

China Sees Through Game And Will Frustrate Japanese Drive To South Seas

LONDON, March 28.

The following special article from the London "Times" is reproduced by the special permission of the "Statesman:"—

"Japanese aims in China and the South Seas reflections on Mr. Matsuoka's mission" is the theme of a special article in the "Times" from a Chinese correspondent. It states there is much speculation in China about the Japanese Foreign Minister's mission to Moscow and Berlin. It is generally believed that Mr. Matsuoka will aim at clinching a Trade Agreement with Soviet Russia which will be hailed as the first diplomatic triumph of his round trip and as a step towards a larger and more comprehensive political agreement, a pact of non-aggression.

Whatever the actual value of such a pact, its signature would enable Japan to release the major part of her Kwangtung army, some three hundred thousand troops now tied up in Manchuria, for her southward drive. Moscow will be pressed to stop sending supplies to China. The recent dispute beween Chungking and the Chinese Communists which led to the disbandment by Chiang-Kai-Shek, for disciplinary reasons, of the Fourth Army operating as guerrillas in the central provinces, and which has caused so much wishful thinking in Tokyo on the possibilities of the breakup of Nationalist China. will undoubtedly be played up.

CHANCES FOR AXIS.

In Berlin, it is believed, Mr. Matsuoka wishes to discover for himself whether the chances of an Axis victory, now that the Lease and Lend Act has opened the flood-gates of American supplies to Britain, still remain as good as they seemed last autumn.

If he is satisfied about this, the timing of Japan's southward adventure, concurrently with Hitler's proclaimed offensive, will be fixed. This will involve technical collaboration to overcome the tremendous odds arising out of the geographical distance between the Axis Powers and Japan and to ward off intervention by the United States in the Atlantic and Pacific. Finally, some agreement for the share out of the Asiatic booty will not be excluded. If on the other hand, an Axis victory be found doubtful, Mr. Matsuoka will have no wish to repeat Mussolini's blunders by burning his fingers and staking his Empire. He might consequently intimate to London and Washington that Japan would be prepared to detach herself from the Triple alliance——at no cost to the Allies and the United States, but at some cost to China. In short, Mr. Matsuoka is determined to make the Tripartite Pact, which has given one-sided advantage to the Axis, yield one way or another an equal advantage for Japan.

MENACE TO CHINA.

The question arises, if Japan should attack Singapore and the Netherland East Indies, would China seize the opportunity to make peace? The answer in Chungking is emphatically "No". In Chinese eyes, the Japanese southward drive is regarded as a mere diversion. It does nothing to eliminate the permanent Japanese menace to China. The main objective is and remains the conquest of China. Tokyo calculates that the two countries would form a large compact economic Bloc which could be more easily defended strategically than a long Chain of islands scattered over thousands of miles stretching from the tip of Kamptchaka in the north to Port Darwin in the South. The millions of square miles of rich Chinese soil would provide Japan with food and materials. Her immense mineral resources would be at the disposal of Tokyo. The 450 million Chinese subjects would be exploited and harnessed to Japanese industry. A conquered China would be a market of immense possibilities for Japanese goods and investments. The southward drive is, therefore, an attempt to put China into temporary cold storage.

CHUNKING READY TO ACT.

On the other hand the conquest of Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies would give Japan fresh strength to renew the attack on the mainland when she has finished her job in the south. China would then have become completely isolated.

Sitting astride Indo-China and Thailand, the Japanese would cut off the Burma Road and bar the way to Australian reinforcements to the Middle East. The situation in the Indian Ocean, which directly affects the Suez and the Mediterranean, would have been rendered impossible for Britain as well as China. The Burma Road is China's main artery for foreign supplies and for exports to the outside world. Singapore is the bastion of Burma. China is, therefore, ready to play her part in the defence of Burma and Malaya. The recent visit of Changchun, Secretary General of the Chinese Supreme Council for National Defence, to these two countries explains the importance which Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek attaches to the joint defence of this region in which Chinese man-power is a vital contributing factor.

AN ECONOMIC FACTOR.

Another little known, but important economic factor involved, is the threat to China's invisible exports. There are roughly eight million Chinese overseas living in Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. Their joint contribution to investments for reconstruction and industrialisation of Free China has reached enormous proportions—approximately eight hundred million dollars. Their gifts towards the relief of distress at home have enabled Government to release funds earmarked for relief for the purchase of supplies estimated at one-quarter of China's total war expenditure. A Japanese conquest or control of these regions would result in wholesale eviction of Chinese residents and seizure of their property and put a stop to this steady flow of revenues and supply of foreign currency into China.

THE MORAL FACTOR.

There are also the moral factors at stake. China is committed to a policy of united resistance till victory is won at whatever cost. She is fighting not only for her existence but also against the rule of force in defence of law and order. President Roosevelt in his last great speech said that obedience could be enforced, but loyalty was different—"it springs from a mind that is given the facts, that retains ancient ideals. That is true in England, in Greece and China and in the United States to-day."

NEW CHINA OUT TO FACE IT

To the Chinese capacity for dealing with facts, to the sort of smiling realism which has always been part of their philosophy, has been added under Japanese pressure, the new ideal of military efficiency. The Chinese had a long tradition of contempt for soldiers and a total absence of modern training. But they have raised an army of five million men, parts of which have proved competent guerilla fighters; they have created an arms industry; and they have found an outstanding commander in Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and several good army generals.

The Japanese imperial army, promised an excursion which would last three months, and which is still called, not a war, but an "incident", has been struggling vainly in China for more than three and half years. When Hankow fell, the military phase of Japanese conquest came to end. A war of waiting and attrition began. The mere bulk of China is a powerful shockbreaker capable of absorbing the most violent Japanese blitzkrieg. Her immense manpower and inexhaustible natural resources have been so mobilised as to produce the most astounding results. Her ancient history and culture have endowed her leaders and people with courage resource and vision. Increasing aid from Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union is strengthening her defences. China can afford to wait.

JAPAN HARD PUT IT

The Generalissimo is as convinced as ever that Prince Konoye can never succeed in beating China to her knees. When Hankow fell, China was alone facing the most acute crisis. Yet Doctor Trautman, the Nazi Ambassador, failed to persuade Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to make peace.

A second German attempt at mediation today would be foredoomd to failure. The Japanese make no disguise of the misgiving with which they view the war outlook. Prince Konoye in January admitted that peace was not in sight; General Tanaka in February told the Diet that it was needless to crush the Chungking regime by force of arms, but essential to develop economically the areas already occupied which could then afford to ignore the Chungking regime, Japan still has perhaps a million soldiers engaged on the mainland and has suffered probably as many casualties again.

CHINA'S SUFFERINGS

Her armies live largely off the country; in 1940 they were said to extract sixty per cent of their rice from China paying the Chinese in yen notes which buy nothing and causing starvation in occupied areas. Japan has also increased her wool, salt and coal imports from China. Even this easing of the burden leaves a heavy strain; and with a decline of about 3/4 in cotton exports from China to Japan caused by the Japanese army control of the trade and refusals to pay an economic price. "cooperation" with the occupied areas does not promise to cover war costs.

China has of course suffered immeasurably more than Japan from the war. War devastation and deliberate depredation of the Japanese army have wrecked the wealth of the coastal and central provinces. It is typical that the puppet Government of Wangchingwei at Nanking derives its revenues largely from the drug traffic run by the invading army although that faction occupied what used to be the richest provinces. The Chinese military retreat to the interior was doubled by a cultural and industrial migration. The removal of students to the interior preserved the continuity in education.

CHINA ADAMANT

China will not yield to threats or be ensnared by treacherous peace offers. "The indomitable spirit of revolutionary China knows no defeat" Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has said, it is well that this plain truth is brought out to be borne in mind.

Nazi agents in Chungking have emphasised that Germany has not yet recognised Wangchingweis puppet regime in Nanking—to the intense displeasure of Japan—because Hitler has no intention of handing over the country to Japan; but they have also hinted at the wisdom of losing a limb rather than life. These tricks will not succeed. China will not be persuaded or expected to make peace to enable her enemy to concentrate all forces in an attack in the south seas. Inasmuch as China is prepared to play her full part in the fray, it must be made plain that no attempt by Mr. Matsuoka to detach Japan from the Axis at the expense of China could succeed.—Reuter.

FOUR OFFICIAL BILLS DISPOSED OF

(Continued from page 19)

of the third Bill, which imposed Excise Duty on tyres and tubes, was opposed by Mr. Hossain imam and Mr. P. N. Sapru on the ground that it was a finance measure and therefore did not deserve other treatment from their parties than that accorded to the Finance Bill.

The motion for consideration was put to vote and carried by 24 votes to 8. The third reading was passed without a division.

The Bill further to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act was also passed, Mr. Kunzru opposing it at the consideration stage on the ground that the Government had not accorded recognition to the constitutional rights of Indians.

The House adjourned to April 2.—A. P.

Indian News In Brief

KOLHAPUR, March 29. With a view to providing recreation to the citizens of the Kolhapur State, a new talkies was constructed in the city.

The Calcutta Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs as grants to various hospitals and dispensaries of the city for the year 1940.-41.

It is understood that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore, for a period of three years.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has accepted the invitation to preside over the Mahavidarbha Provincial Forward Bloc Conference to be held on April 12 and 13 next at Amraoti.

Mr. Natwarlal G. Parikh, prominent pleader of Dohad, was declared elected in a by-election held by the Dohad Municipality for a seat, created vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ramanlal C. Sheth, who offered Satyagraha.

MADRAS, March 27.

"The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha is not to supplant the Congress but to supplement its struggle for the freedom of this country: but the first and foremost ideal of the Hindu Mahasabha is the unification of the Hindus and the territorial integrity of India," says Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement.

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, George V. Professor of Mental and Moral Science of Calcutta University, has resigned in order to take up the newly created chair of Indian Culture and Civilisation at the Benares Hindu University. Dr. Radhakrishnan will join his new post on July 1.

This new appointment will not in any way interfere with his engagements in Oxford or his duties as Honorary Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University in a resolution expressed high appreciation of his great services to the University and decided that he be appointed Professor Emeritus in Philosophy of the Calcutta University.

TENANCY & AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ACTS

Will Be Enforced In Selected Areas Only

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: The Bombay Legislature passed two very important measures—the Bombay Tenancy Bill and the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, which received the assent of the Governor-General on April 2, 1940 and January 30, 1940, respectively.

Each of these Acts is complicated in character and will present numerous administrative problems of a complex nature. Furthermore, both Acts will involve substantial changes in the economic structure of the Province.

The Government cannot contemplate with equanimity the creation of such a situation, particularly at a time like the present when the war situation is grave and when the civil administration should not be unnecessarily disturbed. After due consideration, therefore, the Government has come to the conclusion that the wisest course is to enforce both Acts in selected areas in various parts of the Province so that the problems which will be presented may be carefully examined and solved without unduly disturbing the Province as a whole. To enable these Acts to be introduced gradually instead of in the whole Province simultaneously, it has been necessary to amend them, and the required amendments have now been carried out.

The selected areas are as follows: ACT.—The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939. AREA IN WHICH THE ACT IS TO BE ENFORCED.—In all the partially excluded areas in the Province and in the Districts of Surat, Thana, West Khandesh and Dharwar.

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939. In two talukas of each of the following districts.—

West Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Bijapur, Dharwar.

It will be noticed that the Debt Relief Act is being applied to parts of four districts in which the Tenancy Act will not be in operation It will thus be possible to study separately the repercussions of this type of legislation operating (a) in isolation, and (b) in conjunction with the Tenancy Act.

The actual date of enforcement of each of the Acts and the individual talukas to which the Debt Relief Act will be applied, will be notified hereafter. In the case of the Tenancy Act, the preparation of the Rules has reached an advanced stage but the date for receiving objections to the draft Rules under the Agricultural Debtors Relief Act expires only on March 31, 1941. Some time must, therefore, elapse before the latter Act can be put into operation.

The Bombay Small-Holders Relief Act, 1938, has also been amended and its period of operation extended up to March 31, 1942. This last named Act will be wholly in operation in areas in which neither the Bombay Tenancy Act nor the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act are enforced. It will become wholly inoperative in areas in which the two Acts will be in force. In other areas the Small-Holders Relief Act will be in partial operation. All these three amending Acts are being published separately.

The Premier, Mr. Fraser, is to pay an official visit to Britain. He informed parliament before it adjourned for three months on Friday that he had accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to do so.—Reuter.

A picture taken at the wedding of Miss Frances Holmes Halsted, daughter of Mr. H. M. Halsted, Jr., Managing Director of General Motors India Limited, and Mrs. Halsted, and Mr. Robert Parry Rye, of Caltex (India) Ltd., which took place in Bombay on March 22nd.

Muslim Women's National Guard (Junior Corps) Bombay.

AN INDO-BRITISH UNION

By Dr. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE

(President New India League).

I want to say this with every possible emphasis: We all know how Mr. Churchill (whom I always call "that splendid man"), when a little too late, though unfortunately he did not know it at the time, urged the establishment of a Franco-British Union—one of the finest gestures in the history of the world. What do we want now? An Indo-British Union on the same terms entirely.

We want to bring these two countries together. Each must be free, independent. Both must cooperate in what they can perceive as a common cause for the benefit of each and for the service of the whole world. So I try to hammer the idea of an Indo-British Union.

I think it would be wonderful and would make all the difference to the situation in this country if India's rightful place could be speedily, most generously, and righteously recognized by Britain. I am hoping that Mr. Churchill will move His Majesty the King-Emperor to make a great Declaration of the rightful place of India in a great Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations. What a magnificent effect that would produce! If Britain will make a righteous gesture, India will respond by a righteous gesture. But while we are playing at hide-and-seek, the work becomes increasingly difficult. It must not become increasingly difficult, otherwise the war will inevitably be prolonged.

I was told the other day by some pessimist—there are a lot of pessimists in the world—that the war will last several years longer. Several years longer! Yes, it may, if India and Britain cannot come together. If they come together a tremendous spiritual force will be released, India's soul force will be released and that will sweep Nazism and Fascism away. —"New India Survey."

Dr. Popat Prabhuram Progressing

Pranacharya Dr. Popat Prabhuram L.M.&S., J.P., F.P.A.C, Member of the Board of Indian Systems of Medicine and Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, who was recently operated upon for cataract at his residence at Cathedral Street by Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, Chief Medical Officer, Cutch, and Dr D. G Vyas of Bombay has been convalescing favourably and making a good progress.

Jinnah Going To Cawnpore

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Mr. M. A Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, accompanied by Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Honorary Secretary of the League left this morning for Cawnpore on a two day visit.

Mr. Jinnah leaves Cawnpore for Bombay on March 31.

ARRIVAL IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, March 29.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived here, this afternoon, from Delhi. He was given a rousing reception at the railway station, by the City Muslim League, Ittihad Millat and Khaksars.

After inspecting the guard-of-honour provided by the National Guard Volunteers, Mr. Jinnah was taken in procession from the railway station through the principal streets of the city. The procession terminated at the city Muslim League Office.—A. P.

Taxation Has Reached Limit

If Present Level Continues Private Enterprise Will Have No Incentive

If the present level of taxation in India were to continue there would be no impetus left to private enterprise, observed Sir Homi Mehta presiding over the annual social of the Commerce Graduates' Association Bombay, on Friday.

Sir Homi said that in view of the enormous expenditure for the conduct of the war, both by the Allies and the enemy countries, he could not imagine what misery the present and coming generations would have to undergo on account of the shortage of money, after the conflict was over. Of all the countries in the world, he said, India was the most fortunate, being the supplier of the wants of foreign countries.

Sir Homi was of the opinion that taxation in India had reached the limit, standing at 12 1|2 annas per rupee.

In conclusion he urged the members of the Association to reflect seriously over the problems now facing the world.

Depressed Classes Support Britain

A resolution congratulating the British Government on the great life-and-death struggle it had entered upon for the sacred cause of human freedom, praying for its success and pledging unqualified support to the British Government, was passed at a public meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Dharavi on Friday evening.

The meeting was presided over by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and was addressed by Messrs. Naushir Bharucha, Minde Patil & G. Bhatkute, K. R. Tike, N. Siva Pandyan, S. R. Shanmugavelu and others.

Sir Chimanlal, in the course of his speech, said, that whatever India's differences with Britain may be, it was obvious that India's fate was bound up with that of Britain and her salvation lay in the victory of Britain. He thought that any attempt to weaken the war effort would be suicidal.

Mr. Bharucha criticised the Congress attitude of non-co-operation and said that the war was not being fought in Britain's selfish interest.

Resolutions thanking the Municipality for providing a new burning ground, requesting the Central and Provincial Governments to allot to the Depressed Classes as many posts as possible in the services, appealing for the provision of facilities for leather workers, requesting the Corporation to provide them with a playground, garden and market and demanding that a statue of Shivaji be erected in Bombay were also passed.

Educational Appointments

Mr. Syed Nurullah, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, to be Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, vice Mr. V. D. Ghate transferred.

Mr. D. C. Pavate, Educational Inspector, Central Division, to be Assistant Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. Syed Nurullah transferred.

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RACING

Greetings Annexes Carnarvon Plate

Gwalior's Vijai Kumari Surprises At Long Odds

The concluding day of the Spring Meeting, at Mahalaxmi, which drew a fair crowd, was a day of mixed luck for the punters.

Evans scored his customary double for the day on Ginger Biscuit and Chaljeet, both from Trainer Dinshaw's stable.

The Gwalior stable recorded a double through Vijai Kumari and Fire Alarm. The former, was the most unfancied winner of the day while Fire Alarm was confidently backed by a horde of punters. The absolute failures of hot favourites like Valentia Jinks, Congratulations, Gay Talkie and Good Care, should have drained a considerable portion of the punters' money.

The Carnarvon Plate, the main attraction of the day was annexed by the Chestnut Filly from Raymond's stable, Greetings, who scored in convincing fashion from Coeus and Monocle. The filly was not thought just good enough for twelve furlongs and that in the exalted company to which she has been quickly promoted. Gay Talkie, the Idar owned market choice was a terrible failure. A hectic race between Coeus, Monocle and Brocanteur resulted in the last mentioned being just thrown out of money by a short-head.

DOUBLE FOR GWALIOR

H. H. the Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior's colours were twice to the fore in the afternoon.

Fire Alarm was confidently backed on his recent sharing while Good Care too came up for a large amount of support. The Gwalior gelding getting the powerful assistance of Jones on the Saddle won comfortably by two lengths from two rank outsiders Hot Bun II and V. N.

Vijai Kumari's surprising victory in the opening event at the long odds of 21 to 1, was the first success, the Portlaw filly has scored in her career. But her victory was not so easily gained as Sauce Anglaise just went under by a short-head after a close fight. The Baroda owned Valentia Jinks, who has won with ease over a mile in identical company, did not reproduce her form and she was a profound disappointment.

REPEATED SUCCESSES

Dinshaw's nominees Ginger Biscuit, and Chaljeet, repeated their recent successes in a convincing fashion by two lengths. They were both popular winners and Evans was the jockey associated with their successes.

Tantalides surprised the punters in the Mullingar Plate over a mile, in which Ballinahown was the rage. The favourite could finish only second, while Masque ran again surprisingly for a place giving a nourishing dividend.

Muwaffaq al Ilah, as I had expected scored a smashing three length victory in the Damascus Plate among the beaten being Pride of Mosul, Dawood Pasha and Golden Morn all well backed at prices. Sheriff ran an unexpectedly good race to give a healthy dividend for place.

The Daily Double was solved by 83 punters each receiving Rs. 276-8 and the Treble paid Rs. 6,765 on nine tickets nominating Tantalides, Bisharin and Fire Alarm.

THE FOXHILL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's VIJAI KUMARI 8/6 (cd. 7/13), Chavan 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 8/4 (cd. 7/11), Uttamsingh 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8/11 (cd. 8/4), Magan Singh 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 8/11 (cd. 8/4), Hayat Mohd. 4
Not run: Koanga 8/13.
Won by short head, 2 1/2 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 217 for win; Rs. 49, Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Osman Chotani's HECTIC 8/7, Meekings 1
The Chief of Bilkha's EMINENT 8/2, Whiteside 2
Mr. R. S. Irani's MAZARIN 9/0, B. McQuade 3
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRST CHOICE 7/9 (cd. 7/13), Jadhav 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Messrs. Harmony and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH 8/3, Brace 1
Mr. Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8/13 (cd. 8/6), Laloo 2
Mrs. D. M. Mistry's SHERIFF 9/4, Scanlan 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ZAHIR 8/13, Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, neck, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 7 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 77 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 22 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. P. S. Newton's GINGER BISCUIT 8/9, Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 7/12, E. Britt 2
Mr. C. A. Murad's COUNTESS NIL 7/9 Whiteside 3
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 9/0 (cd. 8/7), Laloo 4
All ran.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Reginald Foster's TANTALIDES 8/0, Carr 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BALLINAHOWN 9/2, Evans 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE 8/9, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SPUN GLASS 8/2, Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 37 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 158 for win; Rs. 44, Rs. 17 and Rs. 74 for places.
Winner trained by C. Connor.

THE CARNARVON PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8/2, Sibbritt 1
Messrs. P. Norton Jones, E. Springfield and A. Gujadhur's COEUS 8/12, Evans 2
Mrs. R. Earle's MONOCLE 7/11 (cd. 7/12), Meekings 3
Sir David Ezra's BROCANTEUR 7/11, Whiteside 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, short head, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 40 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE FOXHILL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BISHARIN 9/2, E. Britt 1
Sir Homi Mehta's SUGAR BABY 8/2, Maxwell 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's HAUTBOY 9/2, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8/4, Carr 4
Not run: Spotless 8/11, Tiger Kid 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 104 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 36 and Rs. 73 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE ALARM 9/2, R. H. Jones 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr Harmony's HOT BUN II 9/0, Marrable 2
Mr. Reginald Foster's V. N. 7/7, Roberts 3
Mr. R. L. Pereira's GOOD CARE 8/9, Britt 4
Not run: Certus Divitae 8/7.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 33 and Rs. 37 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHALJEET 8/8 (cd. 8/6), Evans 1
Mr. Reginald Foster's ROYAL APPLE 8/4, Carr 2
Messrs. K. B. Pole and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF SPORTS 7/11, Sibbritt 3
Mr. W. C. Brodie's NIGHT REVELLER 7/13, Ramu Shinde .....
Not run: Garden Warbler 8/6, Terrace 8/6, Bobby in the Barn 8/6, Shere Khan II 8/6.
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 29 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

Extra Time Score Saves Bhopal Wanderers

Belgaum Give Thrilling Display: Kalighat Win A Disappointing Match

If the Belgaum Sports Club had snapped up the two glorious chances of scoring they threw away in the first half of the match, they would have sent the Bhopal Wanderers back to their home town, a defeated team, eliminated in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. As it is, Belgaum took the lead ten minutes from the start and held this advantage for half an hour running into the second period.

Belgaum had the better of the game proper and Bhopal were fortunate to find themselves sharing four goals when the final whistle blew. Bhopal, however, in extra time did not rely on the graciousness of "Dame Fortune", and played hockey as was expected from them and had the better of a gallant side, Belgaum, who were perceptibly a tired side, who had put all in the sixty minutes that had run previous to the overtime spell.

BELGAUM SCORES

Belgaum took the lead in the tenth minute, when a penalty corner resulted in a goal from Agre. They then allowed two glorious scoring chances to slip from their grasp. These were costly lapses, and a big majority felt, but for these two lost opportunities Belgaum would have beaten the redoubtable Bhopal Wanderers.

In the eighth minute of the second half, Belgaum made a mistake which they should have guarded against diligently, that was to leave that crack forward, Munir, unmarked. The Belgaum men, on the right, neglected Munir for a minute and he streaked through to equalise. The Bhopal defence had more work to do after this than the Belgaum back line was called upon to do.

In the 19th minute, however, Bhopal got two penalty corners. The second was converted, Farooque sending in terrific first-timer. Many were disappointed as Belgaum had fallen into arrears when they were proving the better side.

THE EQUALISER

In the next minute, however, cheers came from all the stands. Belgaum had run through from the bully-off and had equalised through Agre, who had pounced on a faulty save by Mohsin, who was doing duty for Bhopal in the nets. Both teams fought for the decider, Belgaum were more near getting it, but a goal was not scored.

In extra time Belgaum were unable to reproduce the brilliant form shown in the game proper and allowed Bhopal to tally twice, both goals came from Badruddin, the centre-forward.

The teams were.—

BHOPAL WANDERERS: Mohsin, Ismail and Farooque; Ahsan Khan, Bunney Khan and Kifazetulla; Subhan, Lahoor, Badruddin, Munir and Nazeer.

BELGAUM SPORTS CLUB: Goglekar, Faiz and Tupare; Mulla, Mallick and Kurna; Savant, Baburao, Yellogirao, Agre and Ghatkamble.

UMPIRES: N. Nagporewalla and A. V. Rebeiro.

KHALIGHAT JUST WIN

Prior to the Bhopal-Belgaum encounter, the Kalighat Sports Club, Calcutta, managed to creep into the next round of the tournament by beating the Muslim Sports Club, from Nagpur. The Calcutta side won by the narrowest of margins, the only goal being scored ten minutes from time, by Jaigopal, the Kalighat inside left.

The game was productive of sixty minutes of slip-shod hockey. Kalighat will have to show far better form if they hope to defeat Manavadar, their next foes.

The teams were:—

KHALIGHAT SPORTS CLUB: Baston, Mustaque Ahmed and Raoganathan; Alex, Shafi M. Dar; Hamid, Youssouf, Yaseen, Jaigopal and Naqui.

MUSLIM SPORTS CLUB: Shirinwas, Mohd. Hussain, and Jacob; Vanvas, Manopar and M. Hussein Khan; Athaide, Mahaboob Khan, Theodore, Ramsaroop and Alim Khan.

UMPIRES: P. A. Fernandes and J. Scott.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gymkhana ground—4-15 p. m. B. B. and C. I. Railway v. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee; 5-30 p. m. Bhagwant Club v. 'Varsity Old Boys, Lahore.

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WOMEN'S HOCKEY

The Bombay Greys "A" proved too good for the Proctor Ladies 'B", when they met in the Hayes Cup Tournament at Parel on Saturday. The Greys ran up a tally of six goals, with no reply from their opponents.

Miss L. Hall was out on a scoring spree and netted four points for her side. Miss C. DeSouza and Miss R. MacCarthy were the other scorers.

* * * *

INTER-SCHOOL TOURNEY

Both semi-finals in the Dr. Viegas Inter-School Hockey Tournament will be played this evening on St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

At 4-30 p. m. St. Sebastian's Goan High School "A" meet St. Mary's High School "A" for a second time. The teams drew on Friday (2-2).

The other semi-official will follow. Here, St. Stanislaus' High School clash with the Antonio da Silva High School—Bully-off, 5-30 p. m.

BOMBAY SOCCER

Nadkarni Cup Entries

The Bombay Football season begins with the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. The entries for this competition which number 26 augurs a very successful start for soccer, we see all the old Clubs in the list of entries and as usual the tournament will provide a series of good games. Soccer is going from good to better things in Bombay under the Moir Turner control, and another splendid season in 1941 will be provided for football enthusiasts.

The following are the teams that have entered the Nadkarni Cup Tournament.

Young Mangalorians F. C., St. Francis Sports Club, B. B. and C. I. Rly. S. C., Khatau Sports Club, Bright Star F. C., Central Bank Staff P. C., Mangalorian Catholic F. C. Maharashtra Gymkhana (Poona), Apollo Rainbow F. C. "A" and "B" B. E. S. T. Sports Club, Muslims Sports Club "A" and "B" (Last Year's Bombay Muslims), South Kanara Sports Ass. "A", "B", "C" and "D", Bengal Club, "Times of India" F. C., Jagannath Fishermen's XI "A" and "B", Caltex Sports Club, Kirkee Heroes XI. (Poona), W. I.A.A. Staff Sports Club, Ammunition Factory (Kirkee), Y.M.C.A. (Bombay).

GOAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Boys' Union Go Down Gallantly

Two more interesting matches were played this evening on the Cross Maidan in the Goan Football Championship for the "Ave Maria" Trophy before a large gathering of soccer enthusiasts.

In the first match, the Goan Blues "B" drew with the Goan Sports "B" each side scoring twice. In the second match, the Young Goans Sports Club, beat the Boy's Union Sports Club by three goals to one.

The first encounter saw Goan Sports, playing brilliantly, score two good goals through B. D'Souza and Raposo in the first half of play. On crossing over, the Goan Blues combined well and exerting pressure scored two goals through Bernard, who was in brilliant form. The last stages of play saw a heroic fight by the rival forwards, but the defences who were equal to the occasion and held up the decider till the close.

The second game, also, provided many thrills. The Young Goans who were seen in action after a long spell, of inactivity treated the crowd to some fine soccer and gave some glimpses of their old prowess, which had earned them such fame in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament and other football competitions. They have lost none of their former sparkle, and their dribbling was great. The Boys Union were weak foes for these old stagers, but they certainly earned credit for the gallant way they fought back when pitted against a superior combination.

Mendes gave the Young Goans the lead in the tenth minute of play, but their opponents retaliated and missed some chances of scoring.

On resumption, the Young Goans went further ahead, and Godinho scored from Rozario's centre. Immediately after, Lopes reduced the lead, and but before the close of time Mendes registered the third goal for the Young Goans.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Chorao Young Boys vs. Golden Jubilee XI, 4-15 p.m.

Brittania Sports Club vs. Carmona Sports Club, 5-15 p.m.

Wazir Ali Not To Play In Bombay

BHOPAL, March 29.

Captain Wazir Ali, the Indian Test cricketer and Muslim Pentangular Skipper, has announced his inability to participate in the proposed festival cricket match, to be played in Bombay between the Ranji Trophy Champions and the "Rest of India."

In a statement to the Press, Captain Wazir Ali states "I would very much have liked to play in the match, particularly because the gate receipts, I understand, are to be given to such a deserving charity as the Indian Red Cross, but I regret my inability to participate in the match owing to my continued indisposition."—A. P.

KING ANXIOUS TO KEEP SPORT GOING

His Classic Horses Fail To Win

LONDON: March 29.

His Majesty the King, who led the good example of encouraging other race-horse owners to keep the sport going, despite reduced prizes and feeding difficulties, was unsuccessful in two attempts to win an early flat-racing prize at Nottingham to-day (Saturday) with his classic horses.

His Majesty's Merry Wanderer started favourite for the Newark three-year-old handicap, but finished third, the winner being Sir Malcolm McAlpine's Kentucky. His stable companion Long Ships started at 100/7. Log Shot in the Clumber three-year-old Plate also finished third. Trainer Willie Jarvis was pleased with Long Ships' performance, but it is too early to say whether he will carry the Royal colours in the Derby.—Reuter.

Hutheesing, Wandrekar And Two Others Arrested

Next Batch Of Satyagrahis Includes Lady Worker From Cutch

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesing, Joint Honorary Secretary of the National Planning Committee, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Abdul Rahman Mitha, a well-known Congress worker of Bombay, and Mr. Tukaram Sonu Ghorpade, member of the Byculla Ward Congress Committee, who were to have offered Satyagraha in the city this evening, were arrested in the early hours of this morning.

Mr. Hutheesing, Mr. Wandrekar and Mr. Mitha were taken to Nasik for detention while Mr. Ghorpade was taken to Thana.

With these arrests, the total number of Satyagrahis who have so far participated in the campaign launched by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee comes to about 130.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay includes Miss Prankumari Thakersey, a Congress worker from Cutch, Mr. Hiralal M. Raval, a Congressman from Rangoon, and Mr. Girdharilal B. Kapadia, a local Congress worker

"A" CLASS FOR SOCIALIST

Ashok Mehta Sentenced To Four Months

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, was found guilty of making a speech likely to embarrass Government in the successful prosecution of the war, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Saturday.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, who is already under detention in connection with the Satyagraha movement in the city was prosecuted for a speech he made at Chaupatty on the evening of January 3 Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, the then president of the B.P.C.C. presided over the meeting which was addressed by six persons including Mr. Ashok Mehta. A gathering of nearly 5,000 persons, was present

After discussing the speech which was taken down verbatim by Sub-Inspector Hansraj, the magistrate said that a careful analysis of the speech, left the definite impression that it was a clever attempt to embarrass the Government.

Questioned regarding the sentence Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas said that any sentence may be awarded.

In the absence of Mr Thanawala, police prosecutor, Deputy-Inspector Kothare asked for a "heavy" sentence.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas:—"Six years?"

The Magistrate said that although he had held that the speech did amount to incitement in that category it was not a fierce speech.

He sentenced Mehta to four months' rigorous imprisonment and classified him as "A" Class.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas with Mr. N. T. Shroff appeared for the accused.

In Maharashtra:

POONA, March 29.

According to the Karad correspondent of a local newspaper, Mr. K. M. Donde, who offered Satyagraha on March 25 at village Paluse, was convicted and sentenced to six months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 by the Resident Magistrate, "A" class.

Mr. Anantharao Balwantrao Naik Chikaleker who also offered Satyagraha on March 26 at village Mangale was convicted and sentenced to one year's R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo two months' further R. I. by the Resident Magistrate, "A" class.—A. P.

N. I. TABLE TENNIS TOURNEY CONCLUDES

LAHORE: March 29.

The Northern Indian Table Tennis Championships were brought to a close this evening, when the various finals were played. Mrs. Hearn, wife of the Commissioner, Lahore, gave away the prizes.

M. Ayub gave a good account of himself in the Men's Open Singles' Final, in which he defeated Joginder, after four games. In an exhibition match A. Ghose, Bengal's No. 1, defeated Izzat Awan, India's No. 1.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Final): M. Ayub beat Joginder 21/12, 20/22, 20/11, 21/13.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final): Mrs. Partap Singh beat Mrs. Wadhwa 21/15, 21/18.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final): Ayub and Mrs. Wadhwa beat Balbir and Mrs. Partap Singh 21/7, 21/6

VETERANS SINGLES (Final): Jagat Mohan Lal walk over Taylor.

JUNIORS SINGLES (Final): Ranbir beat Ravindar 21/10, 16/21, 21/15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final): M. Ayub and A. Ghose beat Kailash and Dewan 22/20, 21/18, 18/21, 19/21 21/19.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD SECRETARY ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, March 27.

The well-known Pleader and Secretary of Praja Parishad, Mr. Jadavji Modi, who addressed a public meeting in Gogo, on the "Congress Constructive Programme" was arrested to-day in the act of shouting anti-war slogans, by Fozdar Nagori. He was garlanded by friends and leading citizens and taken to Sabarmati Jail to-day.

Sind Congressmen's Appeal To Gandhiji

KARACHI, March 28.

The Karachi District Congress Committee passed a resolution at its meeting to-day that Mahatma Gandhi be requested to permit Sind Congressmen to offer individual Satyagraha.

It is understood that after communicating the resolution to Mahatma Gandhi, the Sind P.C.C., will also send a deputation to Wardha in this connection.—A. P.

In U. P.:

JHANSI, March 28.

Mr. R. V. Dhulekar, M.L.A., whip Congress Parliamentary Party, U.P., was arrested to-day at the railway station when he alighted from the Lucknow Express.

Mr. Dhulekar had gone to Lucknow on private business.

Dewan Kalkaprasad, who offered Satyagraha on the border of Jhansi District and Datia State, was sentenced to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50.—A. P.

In Frontier

No Arrests For Anti-War Speeches

BANNU, March 29.

Five Red Shirts have during the last two days visited a number of villages raising anti-war slogans and delivering anti-war speeches. Nobody has so far been arrested.—A. P.

In Bihar:

Satyagrahis From Patna

PATNA, March 29.

Four hundred and forty-three Satyagrahis, including a number of ladies have been arrested so far in the province for offering Satyagraha since the inception of Satyagraha campaign. The fines imposed on Satyagrahis amount to Rs. 12,925.—A. P.

In Punjab

SATYAGRAHIS JAILED AND FINED

MEERUT, March 28.

The following have been convicted in connection with Satyagraha:—

Messrs. Sipedar Khan, Meshodas, Umrao Singh, Ramanand, Baboo Ram, Banwarilal and Hoshiarsingh sentenced to six, four months' and a fine of Rs. 30. Jhandoo Singh eight months' and a fine of Rs. 50. Banwarilal and Hoshiarsingh sentenced to six months' each. Shadiram four months' and a fine of Rs. 30. Jhandoo Singh eight months and a fine of Rs. 50. Ram Chandra six months' and a fine of Rs. 20. Mangat Singh six months' and a fine of Rs. 25. Vijapal Singh six months' and a fine of Rs. 20. Sahumal eight months' and a fine of Rs. 20. Kalu Singh four months' and a fine of Rs. 20. Khem Chand six months' and a fine of Rs. 25. Kallan Singh six months' and a fine of Rs. 200. Madan Singh six months' and a fine of Rs. 20. Vishnu Prakash and Ganeshilal four months.—A. P.

AMBALA CONGRESSMEN JAILED

AMBALA, March 29.

Kidar Nath Secretary of the Ambala Tehsil Congress Committee, Karta Ram, President of the Congress Committee Maloa and Pandit Norata Ram were today sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

CHIEF EDITOR OF "AKALI" JAILED

AMRITSAR, March 29.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, a well-known Akali Leader and Chief Editor of the "Akali" of Lahore, was convicted by the additional District Magistrate, to-day, under the Defence of India Rules, for shouting anti-war slogans last evening, near the Khalsa College, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

His trial lasted 20 minutes, only one prosecution witness being examined. The accused pleaded guilty and did not offer any defence.

FOUR MORE CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Four other Congressmen have also been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and two years each.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHI DIES AFTER RELEASE

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Seth Kidar Nath Goenka, a prominent Congress worker of Delhi, died at his residence this morning. He was recently arrested in connection with the Satyagraha movement. Owing to illness he was released on furnishing personal bond security which he did in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's permission.—A. P.

In Tamil Nad

MADRAS, March 29.

Mr. A. S. Somasundera Bharathi of Arcot and two other Satyagrahis were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for shouting anti-war slogans in the city and sentenced to 15 days' R. I. each.—A. P

MAHATMA APPROVES LIST.

Mahatma Gandhi has approved of the names of 550 out of a list of 556 Satyagrahis from Mahakoshal submitted to him. Only those Congressmen who had refused to declare their faith in spinning on the 'Independence Day' have been disallowed to offer Satyagraha.

More Indians Than Europeans In I. C. S.

Press Note Discloses Detailed Figures

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Certain figures regarding the number of Europeans and Indians in the Indian Civil Service and the Indian police were furnished by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department in reply to questions in the Council of State on February 27 and March 24, 1941. states a press note.

"In regard to the number of Europeans and Indians in the Indian Civil Service, the figures given were 585 Europeans and 496 Indians as on December 31, 1940.

As was made clear, however, from the information furnished in reply to the questions, the figure 496 relates to the number of directly recruited Indian I. C. S. officers and does not include 121 Indians promoted from the Provincial Civil Services or recruited from the bar, who are holding superior posts in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service.

Thus the total number of Indians holding posts borne on this cadre is actually 617 as compared with a total of 585 Europeans.

The corresponding figures for December 31, 1938 were 587 Indians and 599 Europeans and for December 31, 1939, 614 Indians and 587 Europeans.

Thus, in fact, the number of Indians holding Indian Civil Service posts is already greater than that of Europeans.

A 50:50 ratio in the direct recruitment of Europeans and Indians has been maintained since 1925-26.—A. P.

Pioneer Of Industrial Science

CALCUTTA, March 28.

"Long before his friends and his pupils, Sir P. C. Ray realised the extreme urgency, the necessity and the importance of organising science and industry in the country."

This tribute was paid by Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, ex-Law Member to the Govenment of India, to the genius of Sir P. C. Ray while declaring open a Chemical and Pharmaceutical Exhibition this evening in commemoration of Sir Prafulla Chandra's eightieth birthday which falls in August.

The exhibition has been organised by the Calcutta Corporation at its College Street Market.—A. P.

Indian Troops Make History In N. Africa

Bore Burden Of Assault On Keren & Smashed Fierce Enemy Resistance

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Despatches describing the final advance into the town of Keren pay a high tribute to the fighting qualities of the formations from India which have borne the burden of the assault. Strongly entrenched in a position giving them a great advantage, the enemy put up a more effective resistance than at any other time in the North African campaign. Our troops have, therefore, naturally suffered somewhat heavier casualties than was the case in earlier engagements, where the casualties in proportion to the gains obtained were disproportionately small.

The comment of a general commanding one of the Indian divisions vividly describes how the soldiers of India have performed. "Only a couple of years ago", he writes, "the Indian troops now in the field had little acquaintance with the petrol engine. Many an officer shook his head at the time it would take to accustom the sepoy to mechanisation. To-day it is hard to believe that the units have not been modernized for years—in fact the Indian has taken to the machine like a duck to water

"These actions could not have taken place, but for the fine spirit untiring zeal and the good organisation of the E.I.A.S.C. who have supplied the petrol ammunition the rations and water over distances at times exceeding 100 miles from their base. Country that has presented natural difficulties has called for every form of engineering work and the sappers and miners of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been magnificent—both as sappers, and at times stalwart fighters in the firing line.

To consider recent preparations Indian troops advanced from Kasala to within ten miles of Keren, a distance of almost 140 miles in 15 days. During this period actions were fought at Wqchai, Beru Behar and Agordat. The fight at Keru was a stiff one; that at Agordat a three days battle.

Outside Keren and Agordat the troops encountered real mountains rising to over 6,000 feet. Equipped for mechanised warfare on good roads, this has meant immense labour to the troops, a high percentage of whom have been employed in making paths and carrying supplies of water and ammunition to the firing line up really steep mountains in surroundings akin to the Khyber Pass.

The stamina shown in this laborious work in blazing sun at a temperature well over 100 degrees in the shade has been remarkable. The enemy fights extremely well in the hills and his defeat is calling for the highest qualities from the troops concerned. The Indian troops in Africa have had great victories, have captured prisoners running into many tens of thousands and have suffered not inconsiderable casualties. They have delivered the goods and will continue to do so."—A. P.

Gwalior Chess Tournament

GWALIOR, March 27.

Gwalior Chess Tournament will be held at the covered Tennis Court from April 2 to April 8. The matches will be best of three games in preliminary rounds and best of five games in the semi-finals and the final.

THE

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

Established 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	31,47,117
Reserve	Rs.	15,15,368
Working Capital as on 31-12-1940 ..	Rs.	9,15,14,000

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YODH RAJ, Secretary.

MADRAS VAISHNAVAS PROTEST

Udaipur State's Action Against Nathdwara Deplored

(From A Correspondent)

MADRAS, March 28.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a mass meeting of Shri Pushtimarga Vaishnavas held to-day at Madras.

This meeting views with grave concern and alarm the unprecedented action of the Udaipur State in opening the Nathdwara Khazana regardless of the serious objections thereto put forward by the Tilakayat Sri Govindlalji Maharaj (Minor) His Holiness Sri Ranchodlalji Maharaj of Ahmedabad and the general public and emphatically protests against the same as high-handed, arbitrary and illegal and an affront to the deep seated religious feelings of Vaishnavas all over India.

This meeting also emphatically protests action against the authorities in charge of the temple by show of military force nd official high-handedness on the part of the Udaipur State authorities and in particular against the wholesale arrests, imprisonments and other treatment of the temple servants and religious officials.

This meeting expresses its surprise and disappointment at such actions being permitted to be taken by the State authorities during the regime of such an enlightened and experienced Dewan as Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar and sincerely hopes that it is not even now too late to have all the aforesaid acts repealed and full reparation made to the persons and institutions affected thereby.

MOVE MUST COME FROM GOVT. SIDE

REACTION TO AMERY'S STATEMENT

Release Satyagrahis And Call War Conference Of Leaders

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The cryptic statement made by Mr. Amery in the Commons has aroused considerable interest in Assembly circles.

It is well-known that following the Bombay Conference there have been protracted consultations between London and New Delhi. Mr. Amery's statement that Government are considering the desirability of furthering it (war effort) as far as action on their part will help, coupled with his expression of hope "to have the support of all Indians" is regarded here as interesting to the future. What exactly Mr. Amery has in mind is not clear but according to Assembly talks, the need for conciliatory gesture at once is being pressed in influential circles.

Two suggestions have found prominent mention in political talks. One is that a favourable opportunity has presented itself for Mr. Amery's visit to India. One member of the legislature told me "if Mr. Amery loses this chance, he will not find another in the near future".

Another suggestion is that, Government should immediately release all Satyagrahi prisoners as a friendly gesture and call war conference of leaders in New Delhi as was done during last war. There seems to be a general agreement that the time is propitious for a wise and statesmanlike political move from Government's side but the past has been so full of disappointments that there is at the moment still some strong undercurrent of pessimism in the talks.

In the meantime, Dr. Sapru's arrival, to-morrow is being awaited with interest as he is expected to meet Mr. Jinnah and other leaders..

Cholera And Smallpox On Increase In Bombay Province

POONA, March 29.

Cholera incidence again showed a sharp increase in the province, The figures of attacks and deaths during the week being 298-125 against 176-73 reported and 246-104 revised figures for the last week, says a press note issued by the Diretcor of Public Health containing the statistics of the Bombay Province. for the week ending 22nd March 1941.

The press note adds: "As cholera outbreaks have occurred in the districts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Nasik, West Khandesh and Poona in the pre-epidemic season, it is likely that there would be a widespread epidemic during the ensuing months, unless vigorous measures are taken to check the spread."

Continuing the press note says that smallpox was on the increase during the week, the attacks and deaths for the province being 545-119 against 463-160 reported and 645-183 revised figures for the last week.

Bombay city shared nearly one-fourth of the total attacks and half of the total deaths.—A. P.

The determination of free Frenchmen to fight on with Britain was reiterated at a largely attended lecture entitled "France Will Live Again" given this evening by the Marquis de La Valette, a member of the staff of General Catroux's Free French Forces in Cairo.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York: March 29.

Previous closing 11.01
To-day's opening 11.20
Difference .....+19
To-day's closing 11.24
Difference .....+23

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May .....Rs. 241/8
Broach July/August .....Rs. 238/0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: March 29.

Previous closing 8.64
To-day's opening .....Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 29.

New York cotton displayed considerable activity with the strength of securities and expectation of favourable action on farm policy which stimulated fresh buying and covering. Trading in July began at 11.20, i.e. 19 points higher than the last closing Prices rose briskly under active trade buying and mill purchases coupled with considerable covering demand. Later the market made further rapid advances on heavy price-fixing and renewed trade buying with July finally closing at 11.24.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (10.95/95) 11.22/20
July (10.92/92) 11.20/20
October (10.91/90) 11.15/12

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.65) Closed
American May (8.66) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.05) Closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.04) Closed.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: March 29.

Castorseeds January/February unquoted.

Linseed Bombay Calcutta March April (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed.

Linseed La Plata April (£11 5/16 quoted) Closed.

Groundnuts Coromandal March April (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) Closed.
Lightning March (£40) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/8d paid and buyers) Closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: March 29.

Previous closing 4.03 1/4
To-day's closing 4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: March 29.

Previous closing .....4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening .....4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing .....4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: March 29.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London: March 29.

Spot (23 1/2d) Closed
Forward (23 7/16d) Closed.

LONDON GOLD

London: March 29.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 29.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8) 0-3 3/32 to 0-3 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 29.

There was no trading during the night session.

Forward July/September (13 7/8d paid and buyers) Closed.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£274 buyers; £274 1/4 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

4 PILLARS OF CONGRESS 'TOPPLE DOWN'

Moonje On Impossibility Of Achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity

NAGPUR, March 29.

During the last year it had been proved to the hilt that the Congress programme was abortive, and except for the personality of Gandhiji and the name of the Congress there was nothing in the Congress of which one could be proud of.

So said Dr. B. S. Moonje, speaking at a public meeting here. He added that the existence of the Congress depended upon four pillars, namely, Non-Violence, Hindu-Muslim Unity, removal of Untouchability, and Charkha. All these pillars had toppled down.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem Dr. Moonje said that the Muslims were now claiming that they were not a community but a "nation", and if Hindu-Muslim unity was difficult last year, it was impossible now. If there were any politics that would succeed in the coming year, continued Dr. Moonje, it would be Hindu-Sabha politics.

Dr. Moonje appealed to Hindu youths to join the army, and said those who could not join the official army should join the unofficial army of the Hindu militia.—A. P.

MAHASABHA CABINET MEETS AT NAGPUR

All-India Committee To Consider Direct Action Question?

MADRAS, March 29.

Requisitions from a large number of members have been received by the General Secretary for the convening of a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha. Dr. Naidu says the ensuing meeting of the Working Committee at Nagpur will consider the numerous requisitions and call for an All-India Committee, meeting, if a decision has to be taken on the question of Direct Action.—A. P.

HINDU LEAGUE TO WIDEN SCOPE

Move To Take In People Of All Castes And Creed

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Working Committee of the All-India. Hindu League began its two-day session, to-day, with Mr. Aney in the chair.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting with certain modifications, the Committee discussed the present political situation in the light of latest developments in and outside the country. Resolutions are expected to be passed to-morrow.

It is understood that the members of the Working Committee are anxious to widen the scope of League and proposals to do so were under discussion so as to make it possible for the people of India, irrespective of religion, colour, caste or creed to join the League. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: March 29.

The market opened rather quiet and trading was of a restricted nature. Plantings received a moderate support. Textiles were steady and Securities remained quiet.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Indian Bank 126, 125/8; Indian Bank 30, 30/4, 30/8, Bank of Hindustan 27, Mettur Industries 141/8, 138/8; Madura Mills 40/8, 40, Lakshmi Mills 60/12, 60/6, Coimbatore Spinning 36/8, Kolaegal Silk 8/14, Devashola ord 7/8, Thirumbadi 1/15/6, Chembra Peaks 3/6/3, 3/6/6, 3/6/9, 3/7, Cottanad Plantations Pref 11/4, Highland Produce 29/12, Malankara 35/4, B B Rubbers 5/14, Kalsa Tea 6/2, 6/14, Cottanad Plantations ord 5/10, Vellore Elecs 12, South Madras 2nd Pref 12/10, South Arcot 91, 92, Mysore Tobaccos 9/15, 9/10, Dalmia Cement ord 12, Dalmia Cement Debs 102/8, Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation 116, Mysore Chemical and Mfg 14, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers 17/6, Mysore Papers 14/2, Indian Steel Rollings ord 7/12, 7/11. Indian Steel Rollings Pref 11/14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: March 29.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices were:—

General Motors dol 43
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 24 5/8
U. S. Steel Common dol 56 1/2
U. S. Steel Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

Calcutta Share Bazar Ouiet But Steady

CALCUTTA: March 29.

In the Share Market the condition still continues dull and almost all principal stocks ruled quiet but steady. Govt. securities on the other hand kept steady.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 95/12, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 109/4 s odd lot, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 111/10.

Banks: Reserve Bank 104/8.

Railways: Sara Serajganj Rly 102 ex-div s lot.

Cotton Mills: New Victoria Cotton ord 2/3.

Coals: Central Kurkend 14, Nasira 7/14, Pench Valley 33/12, Standard 20.

Jutes: Auckland 170/8 s lots, Biria 27, Pref 130, Craig 1/5, Calcutta Jute Pref 102/8 s lot ct. Delta 384 s lot, Howrah 51/8, Kamarhatty 462, Nuddea 57/10, Reliance 56, Waverley 2/4.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/15, Consolidated Tin 2/6, Indian Copper 2/1,

Cements: Dalmia Cement ord 12, Pref 116-8, Alkali and Chemical ordy 17/4 s l.

Eng. Companies: Britannia Building and Iron 7/12, Britannia Eng 10/6, Burn and Co ordy 378 s lot. Hukumchand Steel ord 11/4, Defd 3/8, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Indian St. Wagon ord 60/8, Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 54/12 s lots, Marshalls 2/1, National Iron and Steel 8/7. Steel Corpn ord 19,

Miscellaneous: Bararee Coke 20/4, B I Corpn ord 4/10 c div, Calcutta Trams ord 14/8, Dunlop Rubber ord 38/2, Indian Rubber Manfg 27, New India Investment 86,

Papers: Orient 11/3, Star 10/4, Pref 99, Midnapore Zemindary 71, Pref 139.

Teas: Birpara Pref 185 ct, Duffla ghur 13/10 Hoograjuli 15 Killing Valley 9/4.

Debentures: 5 per cent Basti Sugar 102, 5 per cent Darjeeling Ropeway 100.—A. P.

Thundershowers In Frontier And Assam

POONA: March 29.

Local thundershowers have occurred along and near the North-West Frontier and in Assam and a few light thundershowers in Western Himalayas.

Scattered dust or thunderstorms have also occurred in Rajputana, Central India, and Central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Sibsagar 3 inches; Cherrapunji 1, Fort Sandeman 1/2, Dibrugarh, Jubbulpore, Harnai and Chaman 1/4 each.

Temperature was markedly above normal in the region of East United Provinces to East Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-3-1941

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.032 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.7 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hour 74.6 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 57 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,470 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 2 hrs. 48 mts. I.S.T. on Saturday, the 29th March 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-3-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 30. inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN BROTHERHOOD—The members of the Indian Christian Brotherhood assembled at the English Methodist Church compound, Parel on Saturday last to observe the national day of prayer and thanksgiving instead of on Sunday, as they were to attend their respective churches on that day.

An increase of about thirteen per cent in the population of Central India as compared with the previous census has been recorded in the 1941 census returns. The population of Central India has risen from 66,32,790 in 1931 to 7,501,545.

PRAJAMANDAL OFFICERS DEFY BAN

16 Persons, Including President-Elect Arrested

INDORE, March 29

Sixteen persons including the President-elect, the General Secretary and the outgoing President of the Indore State Prajamandal were arrested for defying the ban, placed by the Government under the Defence Rules, prohibiting the holding of the proposed Prajamandal Conference at Mehdipur, from March 28 to 30

Indore city observed partial Hartal, today.—A. P

LIFE CONVICT TO HANG FOR MURDER

RAJSHAHI, March 28.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, the District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi has sentenced Yusuf Beg to death on a charge of murdering Mr. P. N. Roy, Jailor, Rajshahi Central Jail, in broad daylight.

The prosecution case was that while the Superintendent, along with the deceased jailor and other officials, was inspecting the prisoners, Beg, who was a life convict, stabbed the Jailor who died later from the effects of the injuries.—A. P.

SIKANDAR'S APPEAL TO PRESS

LAHORE, March 28

A fervent appeal for furthering the cause of communal harmony and war efforts and for creating conditions for constructive work following the lead given by the all-India Non-Party Political Leaders' Conference held in Bombay was made by the Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, speaking at the annual social of the Press Gallery Committee, Lahore

The Premier made certain suggestions for improving the inter-communal relations. He appealed to the Press to eschew spectacular display and avoid undue publicity to news likely to aggravate the communal discord. Instead of giving undue importance to communal matters, the newspapers, he suggested, should take up the lead given by the Leaders' Conference resolution to which he referred approvingly, and create a helpful atmosphere.—United Press.

Technical Training For Sindhi Youths

KARACHI, March 29

The "United Press" learns that before the end of June about 270 Sindhis will be receiving technical training in four different institutions in Sind approved by the Government of India. Besides the N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi, where about 150 technicians, including electricians, fitters, welders, and smiths will be trained, provision has now been made for a group of 50 pupils in the workshop of the Karachi Port Trust as also for 40 others in the workshop of the Karachi Municipal Corporation and 30 at the Jubilee Institute, Sukkur.

The Government of India will, it is understood, bear all expenses which may be incurred in this connection and will at the same time provide necessary machinery required for imparting practical training to the students.—United Press.

University To Observe Tagore's Birthday

CALCUTTA, March 29

The University of Calcutta has it is learnt, decided to celebrate the 80th Birthday of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore early next month. This is believed to be the first occasion when the University will be celebrating the birthday of a savant under its auspices.—A. P.

EDWARD Daily at 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

PRABHAT'S AT THE TOP OF THE ENTERTAINMENT IN THE TOWN!

DWARKESHWAR

Starring:
SHAHU MODAK & YESHWANT

TO-DAY MORN. AT 10-30 A.M.

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Wanted, peon rent collecting and cyclist, with little English. Pay about Rs. 20 Apply Thaker, 31 Wodehouse Road, Fort.

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Shops, Single-rooms, Double-rooms, Flats, Garages, (Single Rs. 10, Double Rs. 15). Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Tel. No. 42228. (14379)

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Dairy Machine Parts.—Dealers requiring parts of Dairy Machines, Gramophones, etc., can obtain same by writing to Box No. 14380, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push the sale of our high class locks, Embossing punches, Badges, Brooches, Building fittings, etc., manufactured by us on commission or pay. None need apply, who cannot deposit cash security of Rs. 100|- to Sinha Brothers, Ltd., Aligarh. (14305)

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CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

TENDER NOTICE.

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Tender No. PSY|TM-47-B|2J.

Article Timber Teak (Burma Malabar or Kanara) Planks of sizes—c. ft. 38.300.

Price of tender forms etc., is Rs. 10 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferrable Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) New Delhi quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M. on 3-5-1941.

Applicants not already on the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) list of approved contractors, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers.

N. B.—

Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Offices of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore, and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the Officers concerned.

No. SY|TM-47-B|2J, dated New Delhi,

Copy forwarded to:—

A.D. of C., 6, Esplanade East. Calcutta.
A.D. of C., Shahibagh House, Wittet Road, Bombay.
Controller of Supplies, Punjab Circle, Lahore.
Controller of Supplies, Sind Area, Karachi.
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(4630)

SATURDAY NEXT, from 5th April

Director NITIN BOSE

Who gave you "CHANDIDAS", "Dhoopchhaon" "PRESIDENT", "DUSHMAN" etc.

NOW GIVES YOU HIS LATEST SCREEN SENSATION!

LAGAN

NEW THEATRES' Newest Screen Vehicle!

Co-starring:—

★SAIGAL,
★KANAN,

Nawab, Nemo, Jagdish, etc.

Music: R. C. BORAL

From Sat 5th April at

MINERVA

PALACE Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

When other books and films are forgotten, you still will cherish all this: the tenderest love story ever told...the mightiest love ever lived!

ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO

A WARNER BROS. HIT STARRING

BETTE DAVIS
CHARLES BOYER

Coming Next Saturday

★

When . . . .
two girls know
they woo the same
man . . . then
follows a riot!

Ranjit's Musical Comedy

UMMEED UMMEED

Director: MANIBHAI VYAS

Cast:
ISHWARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIKSHIT, KESARI

—At

OPERA HOUSE

6th WEEK....

RANJIT'S MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

PARDESI

A Grand Gala Treat
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast: MOTILAL, KHURSHID, SNEHPRABHA,
Daily at 4-30, 6-15 & 10 p.m.
Mat. on Sat. Sundays at 1-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON Talkies

3rd Great Week
SHANTA HUBLIKAR IS SWELL!
A star-studded social with Applaudience appeal!!

TARUN PICTURES' Second Social

PRABHAT

with
★ P. Jairaj,
★ Kalyani,
★ Vatsala Kumtekar,
★ Nazir Bedi,
★M. Musharraf
Direction: V. M. VYAS
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 P.M.

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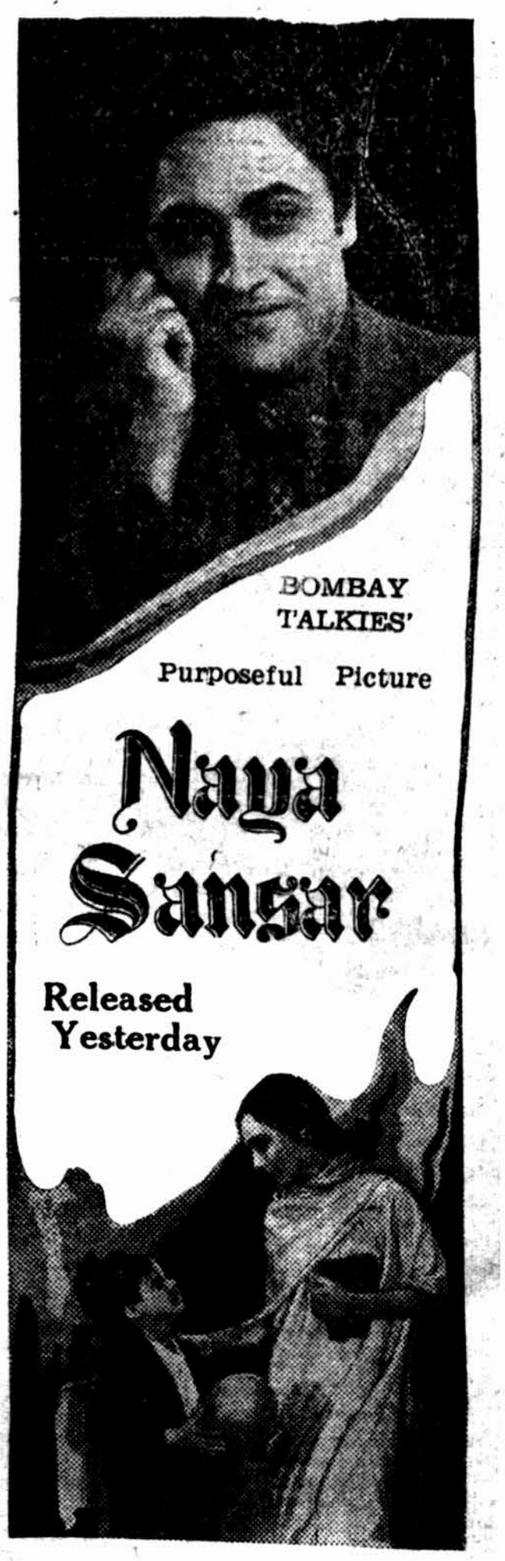

Purposeful Picture

Naya Sansar

Released Yesterday

Starring:—
RENUKA DEVI,
ASHOK KUMAR

Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 p.m.
TO-DAY, Matinee, 12-30 Noon

ROXY

RESERVE your seats in advance

3rd WEEK

SAMAJNA

A Gujerat Kalamandir Ltd. picture VANKE

SAMAJNA

Gujerati Version VANKE

SAMAJNA

Cast: Miss Kamala VANKE

Champaklala, Inamdar and other. Director DAKUBHAI MEHTA

TO-DAY MATINEE at 2-30

KRISHNA TALKIES Daily 5, 7-30 and 10

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SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Sarinda Solo. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Highbrow Hits. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Picked from the pictures. 9-45 Vithalrao Gurav. 10-30 D. V. Paluskar. 11 H. Khan Mastana. 11-15 Thumri on Hamidi. 11-25 K. R. Patwardhan. 11-35 Stories for children. 11-45 Musical mixture. 12 noon Bai Moghubai Kurdikar. 12-45 p.m. The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Nisar Ahmed. 1-15 Sarang on sitar. 1-25 Abdul Karim Khan. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 K. R. Patwardhan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Gujarati Bhajans. 5-50 A. R. Khan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 D. V. Paluskar. 6-35 Sanjivani Marathe. 6-50 Sarinda Solo. 6-55 H. Khan Mastana. 7-15 Orchestral Melodies. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Vithalrao Gurav. 7-45 Sanjivani Marathe. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Thumris. 8-15 Sentimental songs. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Alap on violin. 8-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Master Vasant. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 to Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental music. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 K. R. Patwardhan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Air Qawwali party. 8-5 Vithalrao Gurav. 8-15 Govindrao. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 D. V. Paluskar. 9-30 Flute recital 9-40 H. Khan Mastana 10 Bai Moghubai Kurdikar.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bheemplasi on the strings. 5-10 Lakshman Prasad. 5-30 Abdur Rehman. 5-40 Sideshwaribai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ramanand Sharma. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Mohammad Shafi. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Zohrabai. 8 Sideshwaribai. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Pahari on the Clarionet. 8-35 Ramanand Sharma. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9 45 Lakshman Prasad. 10 Mohammad Shafi. 10-20 Thumri Tilak Kamod on the Sitar 10-25 Sideshwaribai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' request. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Katha-o-Sur. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Kazi Nazrul Islam. 7-40 Amritayaman. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards Victory, 11. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 On Wings of Song. 6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 29

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and was 4.03 1/4 at New York.

London Spot silver price was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 7/16d. There was no business and the market was dull. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was quietly steady with limited business and quotations were as under :—

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	43	11 3
Chaitra		43	12 0
Vaishakh		43	13 0
Sovereigns		29	8 0
SILVER			
Ready		63	2 6
Chaitra		63	4 0
Vaishakh		63	6 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	483	93,071	49,990
Central India	898	123,630	90,546
Barsi and Nagar	771	94,480	106,473
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,434	34,298	42,649
Berar	2,393	324,635	281,845
Central Provinces	.....	67,529	69,645
Total Oomras	5,979	737,613	641,148
Dholeras	272	60,836	60,256
N W Provinces	.....	1,202	23,546
Rajputana	.....	5,037	26,743
Sind-Punjab	2,649	418,659	306,934
Broach	3,350	73,749	295,285
Coompta & Dharwar	53	38,886	17,742
Westerns-Northerns	1,511	43,756	18,732
Cocoanada	.....	239	82
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	209	1,248	1,309
Total	14,023	1,381,218	1,391,777
Arrived by road to 20th March 1941	.....	223,133	204,358

Narrow Price Movement In Share Bazar

SCATTERED BUYING AND SELLING

Tone Steady And Operators Await Developments

Bombay, March 29

The local share bazar was opened for one hour to-day and there being scattered business prices fluctuated within a narrow range Local operators are inclined to await fresh developments but the recent liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market. It is true that the market is consolidating the recent rise but the long range outlook remains constructive.

There was temporarily increased demand for money owing to increase in commodity prices but the rise in commodity prices is bound to increase the purchasing capacity and will ultimately tell on share prices.

Wall Street market slowly receded as the effect of Yugo defiance was replaced by the expectancy of a Nazi thrust and the session closed steady. The settlement of Bethlehem Steel and the reopening of Midland Steel were heartening but numerous strikes continue to exert pressure. U. S. Steel shares closed 7/8 down at 56 1/2 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/4 at 24 3/8 dollars.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 1125 and improved to Rs. 1130. Century shares fluctuated within a narrow range at Rs. 421/8. Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 328/8. Kohinoors were steady at Rs 432 and New Greats closed at Rs. 445.

Associated Cement shares opened to-day at Rs. 145 and closed at Rs. 144/12. Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1637. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2035 and after advancing to Rs. 2040 closed at Rs. 2032. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 396/8 and Bombay Burma shares were placed at Rs. 567.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 29

Bombay Dyeing (1120) 1125 1128 1127 1130
Century (416) 422 420 422 421 424 421
Central India (327) 330 328 330 329 328
Kohinoor (429) 430 432 431 432
New Great (444) 448 444 445
Simplex (112/8) 113 111 112
Swadeshi (306) 312 308 306 307
Associated Cement (144) 145 144/8 145 144/12
Andhra (1800) 1800
Tram Ord (137/8) 137/8
Tata Hydro (181) 180
Tata Power (1640) 1650 1645 1647
T Steel Defd (2017/8) 2035 2040 2033 2036 2032
T Steel Ord (394) 397 396 397 396/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/8) 149/4 149/8
Bellapur (216) 217 219 218/8
B Steam (318) 318
B Burma (567/8) 571 570 572 568 570 567

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 29.

100	Ahm. Advance	281	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1130	0
100	CENTURY	421	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	328	8
100	COLABA	185	0
100	Coorla	108	8
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	347	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 14	6
100	FINLAY	190	8
100	GOKAK	220	0
1000	Hindustan	2190	0
100	Indore	72	0
100	Khatau	155	0
100	KOHINOOR	432	0
250	LAXMI	572	8
100	MORARJI	234	0
200	Model	94	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	445	0
100	Oosmanshahi	59	8
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	93	4
1000	Sholapur	2790	0
50	SIMPLEX	112	0
100	SWADESHI	307	8
100	SWAN	202	8
500	Vishnu	1410	0
1000	Western	1205	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	107	8
25-50	CENTRAL	43	12
500	IMPERIAL	1555	0
125-500	Imp Contrys.	386	4
50-100	India X.D	141	0
100	RESERVE BANK	105	4
5	UNION X.D.	6	8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	144	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	10
20	Mercantile	68	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	42	6
200	Oriental	3935	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	11

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	182	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X.D.	1800	0
10	AJMER	12	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	137	8
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi	215	0
100	Poona	225	0
100	Surat	181	4
1000	TATA HYDRO	189	0
1000	TATA POWER	1647	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	837	8
100	C. Province	106	4
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat X-D	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	103	8
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Siraiguni	103	0
500	Tapti Valley X.D.	646	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	15
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	14
15	SHIVRAJPUR	42	9
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2032	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	396	8
100	Steel Corporation	19	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	580	0
10	Air Service	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	218	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	318	0
125	B. BURMA	567	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	190	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	10
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	139	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust X.D.	46	12
100	Ind. Radio Def.	512	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	515	0
100	Port Canning	86	0
30	PREMIER CON.	91	8
15	SCINDIA	21	3
25	Tata Oil	43	12
100	Wimco	204	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
7	p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	645	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	116	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	109	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power X.D.	1542	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	149	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-10
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99 7
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 95
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-9
3 per cent War Bonds 101-7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-10
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 29

LONDON :—
B. C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 27th September
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 27th September
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 27th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal.
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal.
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 29
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 29th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 3/8 29th inst.
New York London 4.03 1/4 28th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 28th inst
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 28th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 28th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 28th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 28th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Shade easier.
Gold £8-8-0 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call uniendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone :—Very easy

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, March 29

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :
From Bond Rs. 10-14-0
Shipment March Rs 9-8-0 to 10-0-0
Indian sugars ready :
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-6-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-7-0 to 15-7-0
Tone : Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 29

The market exhibited a steadier tendency to-day with prices advancing following the strength of cotton. Tata Deferreds opened a trifle higher at 1930 and advanced to 1950 while Tata Ordinaries improved from 389 to 391. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings were quoted better at 1080. Indian Irons ruled at 31-14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1927-8) 1930 35 32-8 50
Tata Ordinaries (388-8) 389 91
Tata Ordinary 391; Tata Deferred 1950; Indian Iron 31/14; Bombay Dyeing 1080; Century 400; Central India 305; Kohinoor 407/8; Associated Cement 139; Bombay Burma 532/8; Scindia Steam 21/3; Tata Hydro 176/14; Reserve Bank 105/4; Imperial Bank F P 1555; Central Bank 43/12; Bank of India 141: 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/14.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 29

The local cotton market was due to open at Rs. 228/8 for Broach J/A delivery in sympathy with a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures. The local market opened very steady at Rs. 231 for Broach J/A delivery and A/M was quoted at Rs. 233/8. There was scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 231/12 for A/M and J/A touched Rs. 229/4. At this level there appeared professional support and near month advanced to Rs. 236/8 and J/A delivery recovered to Rs. 232/8 and difference widened. The technical position of the market is healthy and we look for steady rise over Rs. 250 and prefer purchases on all setbacks.

There was steady buying which hardened J/A to Rs. 233/8 and A/M was quoted at Rs. 236/8. The market ruled very steady with persistent buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

F G M G BROACH :—		
April/May	Rs.	238 0 0
July/August		234 8 0
FINE M G OOMRA :—		
May		173 8 0
July		173 8 0
F G M G BENGAL :—		
May		131 12 0
July		133 4 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29

Approx. quotations.	Steady
Bengal Fine	132-36
Berar	172-75
C. P. 1	206-9
C. P. 2	180-86
Khandesh	147-54
Muglai	158-50
Broach	240-42
Punjab S. G. 289 F	362-72
Punjab R. G. 289 F	337-42
Punjab R. G. 4 F.	277-82

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, March 29

Wheat May	0	4	6
Wheat September	0	9	0
Linseed May	0	0	0
Linseed September	0	14	0
Groundnut May	2	4	0
Castorseeds May	3	0	0
Cottonseed May	1	5	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	10	0
Silver 2nd settlement	1	10	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement	1	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 28-3-41	3152000	6907000
Receipts yesterday 28-3-41	11000	26000
Export to date 28-3-41	798000	5371000
Stock at Ports 21-3-41	3483000	2926000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-3-41	3061000	2661000
Stock at Liverpool 21-3-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 21-3-41	.....	.....
Qpantity in sight 21-3-41	9541000	12126000
Quantity out of sight 21-3-41	.....	.....

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 336 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 340 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 217 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 219 cent points at 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 28

UPPERS —	
Spot	11.08+1
March	10.37—0
May	10.38—0
July	10.39—0
November	10.34—0
January	10.3—0
GIZA NO. 2 :—	
Spot	12.05—0
March	11.06—0
May	11.04—0
July	11.00—0
November	11.02 0
January	11.09—0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 28

Broach A/M highest 234 1/2 lowest 227 1/2 closing 228

Broach J/A highest 232 1/2 lowest 226 closing 226 1/4

Oomra May highest 175 lowest 169 1/4 closing 169 1/4

Oomra July highest 175 lowest 169 closing 169

Bengal May highest 136 1/2 lowest 131 closing 131

Bengal July highest 136 1/2 lowest 132 1/4 closing 132 1/4

Lessons From Bihar Episode

WHAT THE A. I. L. T. A. SHOULD DO

(By J. C. Maitra)

In my last article on the Bihar Episode, I presented the case from both sides—the complaints made by the Bihar Lawn Tennis Association and the explanations submitted by the players concerned. It is clear to the meanest understanding that Ghaus Mahomed, Yudhistir Singh and Co., were guilty of unsporting conduct by their sudden withdrawal from the Tournament. Even granting that they were perfectly within their rights, as amateur players to withdraw from the competition, were they justified in doing so? I wish these players, had asked and answered this question several times in a dispassionate manner before they left Patna.

MR. DAS' MOVE.

Let us try to follow the events as they happened and judge the positions of the respective parties to the fullest degree. Mr. P. R. Das, the newly-elected President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, made up his mind to entertain some of the leading tennis players in the country at Patna, perhaps, with a view to enhance the popularity of the Bihar Championships Tournament. He asked Yudhistir Singh, who was well-accustomed to his hospitality, to persuade Ghaus Mahomed and others make the trip to Patna. As the players were playing at Indore at the time, it was easy for Singh to rope in a number of them. The fact that Mr. Das was going to pay all the expenses and treat the players as his own guests naturally acted as an incentive for their journey to Patna.

FREE HAND TO SINGH

Mr. Das had given a free hand to Singh to invite whomsoever he liked. From the list of players who turned up at Patna, it may be easily noted that some of them were by no means a 'draw' from the public point of view. But Mr. Das never grudged their expenses from Madras and Lahore. On the other hand, he welcomed their presence. Now Sohanlal, who has long past his best days, has made a big fuss about the discrimination made by Mr. Das between himself and Sawhney. I believe the trouble actually started here. Sohanlal complains that he was surprised to find Sawhney travelling in First Class, while he himself had been offered Second Class fare.

TRAVEL BY FIRST CLASS

In reply to this, Mr. Das has stated that he had intended to give First Class travelling expenses to everybody. There was no question of discrimination as he had offered similar terms to all. Sohanlal travelled by second class of his own choice, while Sawhney used the class he was accustomed to. Whose mistake was it then? Anyway Sohanlal never bothered to find out the truth or if he did, he kept mum over it. He, too, had enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Das before. So his charge against the latter's want of it seems ill-founded. All the same, Sohanlal set the ball rolling.

SHARING ROOMS

Sohanlal has further complained that he had to share a bedroom with his host for one night, to the great inconvenience of himself. The very next morning he was accommodated in the Regis Hotel. But that did not soften him. He was annoyed by the fact that Sawhney and a friend of his were put up at Mr. Das's own house. Mr. Das has explained that he could not help putting them up at his place, as no accommodation was available anywhere else. Here, again, Sohanlal overlooks the fact that Sawhney and his friend shared one room. Perhaps Sohanlal would not mind this inconvenience if he had to stay at Mr. Das's.

From the fact that Ghaus Mahomed and Co., did not go to Mr. Das's house for breakfast after the arrival of Sawhney, and for lunch after promising Mr. Das that they would do so, it is evident that they had taken the so-called discrimination very seriously. That there may not be justification for their offence did not weigh with them at all. They never tried to understand the position of Mr. Das. What was he to do when Sawhney and his friend arrived and there was no accommodation available? And, then how was he to know that if he put them up in his own house, Ghaus Mahomed and Co., would feel offended?

THE CAR INCIDENT

Much has been made about the car given by Mr. Das to Sawhney and his friend for use. Now when did this question arise? Not the very next morning following Sawhney's arrival, when they boycotted Mr. Das's house. Actually we find Ghaus Mahomed and Co., were given a car for use all day, while Sawhney used Mr. Das's car only to go to the Club and back. The matter, therefore, boils down to this that Mr. Das had no business to put up Sawhney and his friend in his own house. Y. Singh naively puts it, that by staying at Mr. Das's house it would not have enhanced his prestige in any way, but he felt that the discrimination was a deliberate insult to the top-most players in the land.

NO CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS.

They were so obsessed with their own "prestige" that they never thought of the feelings of their host, who was spending money like water so to speak, the Bihar Commttee, which had spent a lot of money, time and energy to make the Tournament a resounding success in all respects, and the public at large who had travelled long distances to see the country's foremost players in action. The reason for it is said to be that Mr. Das was particularly anxious to put up Sawhney in his own house, and perhaps flood him with his hospitality. Are we to understand that this was calculated to enhance the prestige of Mr. Das?

PROOF OF HOSPITALITY

I wish these players had some sense of proportion. To say that Mr. Das wanted to entertain Sawhney in his own house as he was a gentleman-player and treated them as necessary evils was far from justifiable. The story that Patna was humming with this scandalous affair has been proved to be a figment of the imagination of these hot-headed players. It has been conclusively proved that there was no discrimination, whether intentional or unintentional, on the part of Mr. Das. He treated them all alike as his own sons, as he said. He allowed them all free use of his house and table without any restriction whatsoever. In regard to his hospitality, Mr. Justice Rowland says, "The bills paid by him would show how generous he was."

IRRESPONSIBLE

If these players had any sense of their responsibilities they would not have left everybody in the lurch in the middle of the Tournament. Perhaps they wanted to prove to Mr. Das as Singh and Ghaus Mahomed had declared before that they were capable of breaking any tournament. They should not have taken an offence where it was not intended. At any rate, they should have listened to the entreaties of the Secretaries of the Bihar L.T.A. and waited till the next day for further developments. But they considered their supposed insult of greater moment than the feelings of Mr. Das, the Tournament Committee and the public.

IFTIKHAR AS SCAPE-GOAT

The amount of dust raised over the arrival of Iftikhar Ahmed is hardly worth notice. Do they expect the world to believe that Mr. Das's house was so unknown that the station staff or the taxi-drivers could not have taken him there straight? As a matter of fact he did reach his destination without any difficulty. Were not the apologies offered by the Secretaries of the Bihar L.T.A. sufficient for their appeasement? I do not think Iftikhar himself would have taken serious notice of this had not the others rounded him up? His subsequent apology shows that he had forsaken the tournament almost against his will.

PLAYERS' RIGHTS

Now the question arises were the players within their rights to leave the competition so abruptly. The players concerned were in such a huff and hurry that they had no ime or inclination to apologise to their partners in double and mixed doubles. But they did not forget to try and persuad Ramanathan and Sivaswamy, who were staying elsewhere, to leave the tournament as well. Fortunately, they did not succeed. However, the plain fact stands prominently that Ghaus Mahomed and Co. organised a strike against the tournament, and succeeded in ruining it. It is one thing for a player to go away suddenly for private reasons and it is quite another to leave in a body for alleged grievances.

INTEMPERATE STATEMENTS

There is not the least doubt that these players had blundered grievously in leaving the tournament in the manner they did. They have further aggravated their blunder by making the ill-advised statements to the Inquiry Commiteee. If they maintain their right of seceding from a tournament at their own sweet will, how can they expect any tournament committee to extend an invitation to them? As it is it has become a pretty expensive affair to entertain the leading players of the country. In addition to that if they are allowed to do what they please the running of Open Tournaments would be impossible.

CLIMAX OF PAMPERING

It is stated everywhere that our star players have been pampered too much. The Bihar Incident is the climax. It is high time for us to retrace the steps. The payment of First Class fares and first class Hotel charges must be stopped at once. In a country like India where most of the sporting crowd cannot afford to travel even in inter Class, Second Class charges should be quite enough. Those who try to make a living out of it as some of them are actually doing to-day, let them declare themselves as professionals and follow their calling openly and honourably. Let us hope the distinction between amateurs and professionals will be done away with after the present war. Sir John Beaumont, President of the Bombay L.T.A. with whom I had a chat recently on the subject, agrees with me that many of the evils stalking the Tennis World to-day will disappear as soon as this unwonted distinction is removed.

APOLOGY NECESSARY

I am glad that some of the players have already expressed their regret for their hasty action. I hope the others will follow suit. I notice that Ghaus Mahomed has still not done so. Unfortunately, the A.I.L.T.A. under the existing rules has no power to suspend players. Obviously they never dreamt that those who play this highly cultured game would be guilty of any serious misconduct. In games like football and hockey players are suspended for long terms for lesser offences. I expect the laws in tennis will be changed in the near future. In the meantime, let the offending players realise that it is the Tennis Associations and Tournament Committees who help them to grow and develop, and without their assistance they can do mighty little even for themselves.

REASON FOR GRATITUDE.

Men like U. D. Ranga Row, than whom I have not see a better player in this country during the last twenty-five years, could not pay a visit to England during his best days, because there was no association to help him to go abroad. He could not even play in the different tournaments of the country, because the Tournament Committees could not afford to pay his travelling and other expenses. He might have been a World Champion, had he been given the facilities our present day players thrive on. The present generation has, therefore, every reason to be grateful to the various bodies and individuals who contribute to their accession to prominence and greatness. The time has come when this important lesson is learnt by all the players.

Licence Required For Keeping Sulphur & Arsenic

MADRAS, March 28.

In view of the fact that a number of accidents have occurred through careless handling of explosives in which red or yellow sulphide of arsenic has been an ingredient, the Government have issued an order prohibiting the possession of any quantity of sulphide of arsenic except under a licence.

A press note issued in this connection requires all persons having in their possession any quantity of red or yellow sulphide of arsenic to surrender the same forthwith to the nearest police station.—A. P.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Omissions Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Omissions Competition. 30/3/'41.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Changing The Spots

(Continued From Page 10)

deliberately committing what upto now he had so cleverly and successfully avoided. Under normal circumstances, that morning would have found him hundreds of miles away. But this was something absolutely abnormal. His actions now were controlled by a beautiful, trusting, helpless victim of a lucky accident, which has given him the chance of saving the life, that was now pulling at his heart strings with a strength which all his reason and instincts of self preservation failed to combat, and overcome. The waiting pairs of handcuffs which he tried to visualise turned into a couple of two beautiful round frames holding her photograph and his own. The fateful words "You are under arrest" spoken by Vibhakar faded out, leaving only the sweet music and irresistible invitation in Rewati's soft silvery tone—"Won't you come to-morrow."

He was a man's man, proud of his immunity to any sort of sentimental or emotional influence. He was ashamed of himself for yielding to his softer side. But, his efforts to pull himself together and save his neck from the waiting noose proved futile. He knew he was falling, yet it thrilled him. He had nothing but utter contempt for the fall of Avinash the master-mind, the cool, calculating, keen intellect, still he surreptitiously liked this new Avinash, the sentimental, impulsive, reckless, obviously foolish lover.

He went to see Rewati.

Rewati was eagerly waiting for him. She also was very slightly hurt, but the doctors had prescribed absolute physical and mental rest. Famous doctors sometimes make more money by simply advising rest to rich patients than by actually prescribing medicine.

"Why did you come so late? I had almost given you up—I have been expecting you from early morning."

"I was detained by . . . ."

"Oh! don't trouble yourself to invent excuses, as I won't believe them even if they are true."

"Isn't that rather unfair to me?

"It is nothing to what you have made me suffer."

"I?"

"Yes—You."

"How?"

"By coming late, I know why you did so."

"Then you know more than I do. Tell me."

"Who would like to waste his time near a sick bed?" Avinash was touched to the quick. He unconsciously placed his hand on hers and said feelingly, "Don't say that—please! If you like I will never leave your side." Avinash was making it worse. He himself was destroying all chances of escape by making rash promises. Rewati pouted, "You hopelessly spoiled my morning. I felt so lonely and to top it all, I lost my diamond bracelet wrist-watch. I would give anything to the person who finds it. I loved it so."

Avinash suddenly went pale. His incorrigible instinct of collecting jewels was unconsciously active when he dragged her out of danger, and he had almost absent-mindedly removed that bracelet from her wrist and slipped it in his pocket where still it was lying. Would she suspect that he had engneered the whole accident to get it, when she knew the truth?

"Oh! Don't worry about that. I, myself, had removed it from your wrist."

"Really? What luck, you saved my life, as well as my most valuable possession. Had you not removed it I would most certainly have lost it in the general melee—by the way, didn't I promise something to the persons who found it?"

"Yes—you did."

"What was it?"

"Anything he liked to ask."

"Then allow me to affirm that the promise still holds good."

Avinash, meanwhile, had fished out the bracelet and Rewati instead of holding out the palm, held out her wrist. Avinash felt suddenly shy. "Won't you put it on—please—you know my other hand is hopelessly bandaged", she said.

Avinash touched her and was completely lost. None knew of the presence of Vibhakar, who was silently watching this mating of hearts, through the bracelet. At last the bracelet was properly fixed and Rewati felt curiously happy, and while closing her eyes saw Vibhakar.

"Oh! Whom do you want, please?"

Avinash turned round and immediately got up.

"He has come for me. I must go."

"You stay here—there is plenty of time and space outside to meet your friend," she said, laying down the law. Avinash sighed.

"Good-bye—I . . I . . . might not be able to see you again."

"What! I won't allow you to leave, unless you see me again." She sat up in her excitement. Vibhakar soothed her. He said: "Young lady, my work will take less than five minutes, then Avinash will be again at your service. Please lie down and don't excite yourself."

"You have the warrant of arrest, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Well, you need not execute it, because I voluntarily surrender myself to you. Also, allow me to congratulate you for succeeding in arresting me."

"Avinash, I missed fame by being ten minutes too early. I am afraid I won't be able to execute the warrant."

Avinash jumped up as if shot.

"What do you mean? Am I not under arrest?"

"No."

"But, why—why—I am not resisting you?"

"Had you done so, I wonder whether you could have been arrested. How you escaped through my cordon at Madras is still a mystery to me."

"Then consider that I have resisted."

"I can never arrest you."

"Dare you pity me?"

"No."

"Then you are the bigest fool born. My arrest will not only give you an all-India fame, but will very materially add to your fortune. Why do you miss such a chance of a life-time? Anyway, your cleverness and persistence in chasing me are in themselves quite exemplary."

"Quite right. I reasoned the same way before I entered the room, but seeing you and Rewati together has lighted my career."

"I don't understand."

"How can I destroy Rewati's golden dreams of the future! How can I prove to her that the object of her affections was the greatest criminal in India. Her disappointment would break her heart and that would break mine. I have decided to risk my career and save a soul—her soul."

"Well, you might be right, but do you realise your crime of letting lose a real criminal?"

"I was chasing a criminal, but I am not releasing one. His criminal instincts are mere ashes burnt by the devouring flame of love. How can I arrest a man

(Continued on Page 35)

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 48 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

"Thinking"

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"Counting"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The "Children's Own Corner" Page of a recent Sunday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" was very disgruntled. He lay on the sofa in a dejected attitude, knowing very well that he would soon be completely on the shelf.

Yesterday he had been greatly in demand, and as soon as he had appeared on the breakfast table, the children had made a rush for him. They had studied him carefully, and in their anxiety to know him better had almost quarrelled over him. To-day he was forgotten and discarded

But just as he was resigning himself to his fate, a gust of wind came through the window and cheered him up. "Come along with me", it cried gaily, "and see a bit of the world. Hurry up before the maid comes along and finds you lying around."

With The Wind

The page didn't wait for a second invitation but, helped by his new friend, he flew out of the window and danced across the garden and over the wall. "This is fine", he chortled, and abandoning himself to the wind, he allowed it to take him where it willed.

One minute he was gambolling over the grass, and the next he was sailing through the air. On one of his flights he got stuck on a thorn bush and it looked as if his fun was finished, but his friend came to the rescue with an extra big puff and blew him off again. At last his gambols brought him to a pond where some little boys were playing, and here the wind deserted him, for winds are very changeable, and this one was tired of the sport and decide to take rest.

In The Water

So the page lay quietly by the pond until one of the little boys saw him. "Hurrah", he cried, "here is a sheet of paper; let's make a boat and sail it on the pond", and picking him up they soon turned him into a neat little boat. The page felt rather nervous at first as he had never been in the water before, but soon forgot his fears when he found himself floating gaily along.

He sailed right across the pool until he reached the bank of the other side. There he was rescued by a man who was sitting on the bank, enjoying the beautiful scenery. After unfolding him and examining him closely, the man threw him down on the ground, where the sun soon dried him and restored his spirits.

Under The Lorry

Suddenly along came his friend the wind again, and away they went till the page found himself in the crowded streets of a large town. There for a time he amused himself teasing sedate people by getting in their way and knocking off the hats of sober old gentlemen.

At last he grew tired and fell down exhausted in the middle of the road, and a great big lorry ran over him. It was a tragic end to a short life, but perhaps the page preferred it that way to lying on the shelf for the rest of his life.

* * * *

Don't Suck Pens

Head Masters of some schools were recently warned by Medical authorities not to allow children under their care to suck pen-holders or pen-nibs. Investigation suggests that the habit may have contributed to recent typhoid cases.

It is well to remember that pens and pencils are sometimes handled by various people besides the user, and to put them in the mouth is, therefore, a risk. Then, the gums may get a prick which may not readily heal should the mouth be unhealthy from, say, a deavoured tooth or defective tonsils.

It is a good— plan to gargle, night and morning, with salt and water or similar solution, particularly if you are a suck-pen and cannot break the habit immediately. Slowly, however, you must get rid of the habit.

* * * *

An Optical Illusion

Get a large tin biscuit-lid or a metal tray, and try this trick. Place the lid or tray on a table in a good light, and then on it stand a glass of clear water.

Stand near the tumbler, and on the opposite side of the glass, put an anna about two inches away. Look at the coin through the glass, and you will be surprised to see, not one, but several coins. Every time you move you will see more or less.

Ask a friend to look through the tumbler. Hold your hand over the anna so that your friend cannot see there is only one. Let him take up his position near the table. Remove your hand so that he can see a number of coins. Ask him to move his position so that he can see more or fewer, and finally show one anna.

* * * *

A Tongue-Twister

Try to say this without stuttering or spluttering:

"Betty Baker buttered me a bit of buttered biscuit, but the bit of buttered biscuit Betty Baker buttered was but a bitter bit of biscuit buttered."

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Sweet Child With A Kamal

(Photo by Vasant Phatak)

Most of these boys and girls belong to Bandra and they are from all castes and creeds: Every one of them has joined Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Why have you not?

A Page For Women

Love And Friendship

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

A year ago I met a girl who worked next door and became a real friend to her . . . in all ways. Her parents treat her very badly and she finally left home to do housework. She is very pretty and I have introduced her to my crowd. The boy I go with felt very sorry for her, but now I am afraid his pity is turning to love. She certainly has charm, I must admit. I can't break up our friendship just because she is sweet, can I? And especially when she needs me?

My boy friend and I introduced her to some boys and one of them has asked her to marry him. She said she would and yet when people ask her whether she is engaged, she says No. I think she is in love with the boy I go with. And the whole thing is breaking my heart because I like her, too. If I break up our friendship, my boy friend will say I am jealous. And he will be right. What should I do?

"DISTRESSED."

My dear child, you are up against an age-old problem. And there is very little you can do about it. If your boy friend is more attracted to the girl you took under your wing than he is to you, I am afraid you will have to grin and bear it.

You can try appealing to her finer sensibilities by letting her know in subtle ways what you think of girls who steal their friends' sweethearts, but you can't say anything too obvious because she is liable to tell the lad in question.

From your description, I imagine the girl has what it takes and knows it. This species of woman can no more help luring men who do not belong to her than she can help breathing. I knew one who had been convicted of murdering her lover's wife. And after she was in prison for six years, serving a life sentence, she began a flirtation with one matron's husband—which almost resulted in another broken home.

Be as sweet as always, but try not to throw them in each other's society, if possible. Make plans without her, but make them so pleasant that your boy friend will not notice her absence.

Whatever you do, don't withdraw. Because she may be serious about her plans and will actually marry the other man, thereby getting out of your way, legally at least

And don't let your boy friend see your jealousy. Men are so perverse that when they think they are making a woman unhappy, they often will deliberately go out of their ways to think of new methods to augment her unhappiness. Be as casual as possible. but stand your ground.

There is an old saying, "Never show your wounded finger," or people will step on it.

Get interested in something new. Have some hobby so that he will see you are not enirely absorbed by him. Men are not flattered by unadulterated interests. They like a girl who can do some things on her own. Show him you can do something new, even if it kills you and if you have no more interest in it to begin with than you would have in joining an expedition to the North Pole. Eventually it will hold your fancy and you will gradually find there are other things in the world beside your own little problems. And you will be ready to take what comes in the way of disappointments. too.....if you must.

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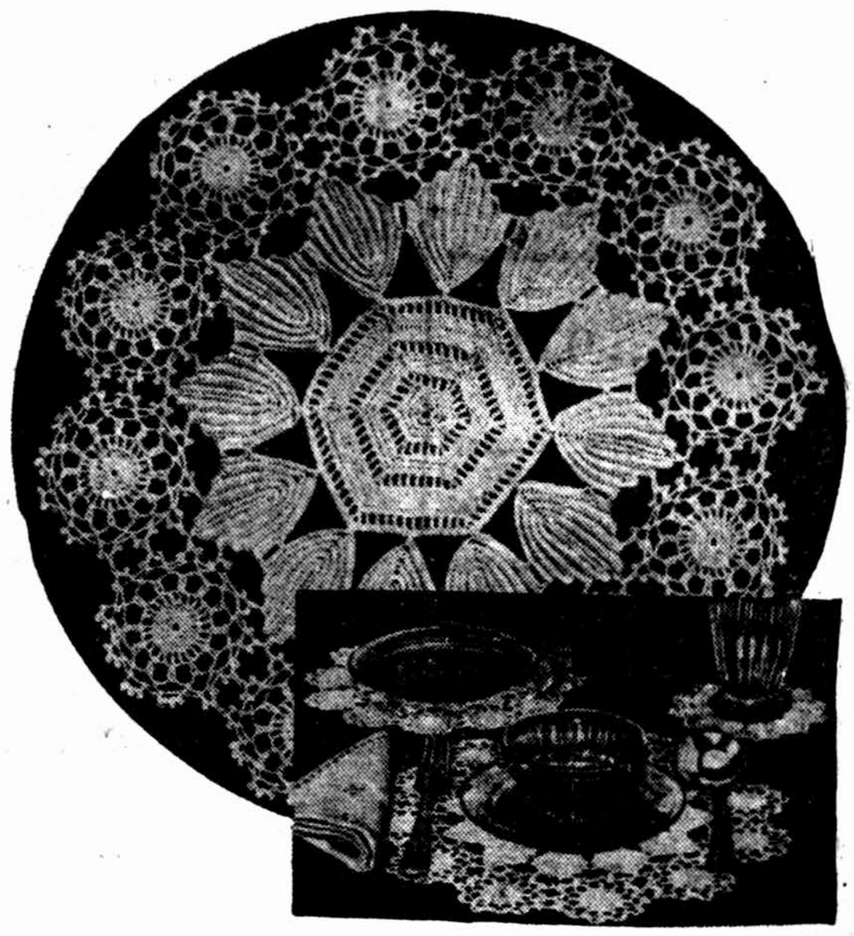
INTRIGUING LUNCHEON SET



THIS most unusual luncheon set is extremely simple but exquisitely designed. These doilies can be used individually, as their respective sizes are 4 1|2, 8 3|4, 12 inches in diameter. As a luncheon set or individual doilies, they are perfect for gifts.

"HOME SWEET HOME" PICTURE

THIS is a picture every home should have. Every one can embroider it as it consists of simple stitches worked in many shades of cotton for a natural effect. When completed you will have a lovely etching. made in embroidery which is perfect for a Christmas gift.

(Copyright)

for Easter Presents
Lovely sandals of printed canvas; special soles; and covered wooden heels
2/8
Fashionable wedgeheels. Combination uppers of red or brown suede and white kid leather
10/15
Stylish combination Shoes of white nubuck and brown calf leather
13/15
Bata

Stamp Collectors' Corner

A new Constitution, adopted on January 2nd, has been honoured on postage paper of the Panama Republic with a series of twelve stamps, all overprints. Surcharged is the commemorative inscription "Constitution 1941", together with the new values. For ordinary postage use the basic stamps are seven values of the 1924 series picturing the national shield, over printed as follows: ½ centesimo on ½c, 1c on 1c, 2c on 2c, 10c on 10c, 15c on 15c, and 1 balboa on 1 balboa. For air mail use a varied assortment of basic stamps have been employed with new values surcharged in the following arrangement: 7 centesimos in black on the 10c special delivery of 1929 picturing a bicycle messenger; 15c in red on the 24c of 1924; 15c on the current 15c, 20c on the current 20c and 1b on the present 1b airmail stamps. The word 'Aereo' is overprinted on each airmail item.

Russian Commemoratives

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the taking of Perekop by the Red Army, the Soviet Government has released a set of six stamps with designs recalling the victory. The adhesives are arranged as follows: 10 kopecs green, monument to the Red Army; 15k orange, grenade thrower; 30k brown and red, map showing locale of the military engagement, and portrait of M. V. Frunze, revolutionist and statesman; 50k lilac—brown, crossing of the Sivash; 60k black-blue, headquarters of Commander Frunze in the village of Stroganovka, 1 Ruble black-brown, symbolic figure of victory.

The stamps have been issued both perforate and imperforate, making a total of twelve varieties.

Perekop is a village located on the isthmus joining Crimea with the continent. It was at one time a town of some importance, but has declined in recent years to the status of a village.

Overprints For Aviation

As a tribute to Pan-American Aviation Day, which was observed on December 17th. Costa Rica released two commemorative items consisting of overprints on the 50 centimos yellow, of the Cocos Islands issue of 1936. The surcharge is in four lines, reading as follows: "Aoreo, Aviacion Panamericana, Dic 17, 1940". The last line carries the overprinted denomination, which is 15 centimos on one stamp and 30 centimos on the other. The overprinting is in black for the lower denomination and in blue for the higher value.

Dominion Issues

Two new stamps have been released by the Dominion Republic, one being a commemorative in honor of Professor Georges Marion, and the other a "Declared Value Stamp." The latter category has no equivalent in United States postage. Regulations of the Dominican Republic require that a value be declarde on all envelopes transmitting postal money orders so that they may receive special attention in transit. It is for this use that the new 8 centavo red and black stamp has been issued. The design of the adhesive is the national coat-of-arms.

Panama's New Constitution

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

The commemorative item has a value of one-half centavo, and is printed in sepia. The design is a picture of the Professor Marion Military Hospital. The stamp represents a tribute to an ultra-modern hospital, and is also a gracious gesture of respect to a great scientist of another country. Dr. Marion was born in Burgundy, France in 1869. At his father's insistence he adopted a military career, but his inclinations toward science soon manifested themselves and he became associated with the Medical Corps. Later on his return to civilian life, Dr. Marion entered the University of Paris as professor of neurology. His great interest in the problem of public health and the way in which he solved many of them, brought him world-wide fame, and General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Malina, President of the Dominican Republic, invited him over for a series of conferences. He made several visits to the Central American Republic, during one of which he suggested the hospital which bears his name.

Bacteriologist Portrayed

A pioneer in the study of diphtheria immunity, Emil von Behring, is portrayed on a new two value stamp set of Germany. The uniform design is a portrait of the noted bacteriologist, who was born in 1854 and died in 1917. Values are; 6 pfg plus 4 pfg. dark green and 25 pfg plus 10 pfg. blue.

New Pictorials

The protectorate state of Bohemia and Moravia has added three new stamps to the current series. Each value has a scenic design, devoted respectively to: Bechyne on the 5 korunas; Ceske Budejovice on 6k and Prague on the 10k

Slovakia's New Set

Another state carved from the former republic of Czechoslovakia is also releasing new paper. From Slovakia comes reports of five values added to the current postage series. Values are: 5 heller, dark green, Lake Zalene Pieso; 10h brown, valley of Krivan; 20h gray, edelweiss plant; 5h light brown, mountain chamois; 30h orange, church.

Airmail From India

Added to the current airmail postage paper of India is a 14 anna stamp printed in purple. The design pictures a mail plane, and a vignette of King George VI appears at the right.

Charity For Dutch Children

Overcoming all obstacles, the annual charity set of the Netherlands, inscribed, as always "Voor Het Kind' (For the Children), is being released. The stamps follow the general format for this familiar series, with the current release consisting of five values in a uniform design. Pictured on the stamp is a small child kneeling before a plant. Values and colours are; 1½ cent plus 1½c gray-blue, 2½ plus 2½ olive, 4c plus 30 blue, 5c plus 3c dark green and 7½c plus 7½c brown.

Brazilian Stamp Received

Commemorating the tenth anniversary of the installation of President Getulio Vargas as the Government head of the Republic, Brazil has released a single postage item with a value of 400 reis. Printed in gray-violet, the stamp presents a comprehensive allegorical design. The familiar Liberty Head, and two Brazilian flags occupy the central portion of the stamp, while to the right, inscribed in the rays of a rising sun, are the words "Pelo Brasil Uno e Forte" (For Brazil, Unity and Strength). The commemorative dates, appearing at the top of the stamp, are: "1930—24 de Outubro 1940."

Stamp Teasers

1. A balloon is featured in the design of what adhesive?
2. What stamp pictures a structure known as "Trajans Arch"
3. What stamp carries the portraits of a famous author, his father, and his son, both of whom were also literary men?
4. Do you know a stamp design that pictures a dog sled team?
5. Saint Rose is honored on what postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Cyprus, in 1928, issued a stamp depicting the story of Venue rising from the Sea.
2. Fernec Deak is honoured on Hungarian postage of 1932.
3. A 1938 stamp of Jamaica pictured the attractive "Bamboo Walk"
4. A Liberian stamp of 1909 has a pepper plant for its design.
5. Commemorating the 12th centenary of St. Willibrord. Luxemburg issued special postage paper in 1939, with the design of one stamp showing a dancing procession.

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Changing The Spots

(Continued From Page 32)

who is now sinless?"

Jagamohonlal's entree stopped all further conversation. He immediately welcomed Avinash.

"Helo!—So you have arrived. Rewati has been asking for you from the morning."

"I am glad to see both of you quite alright."

"Thanks to you, kindly introduce your friend."

"He is Mr. Vibhakar—of the Indian Police."

"How do you do—I think you must have come to investigate the loss of the diamond bracelet. Rewati reported its loss to the Police Commissioner when he came to call on us. It was very costly and Rewati liked it immensely."

"Oh! That is found, I turned out to be the thief," said Avinash with a smile. Vibhakar looked at him and smiled and wondered.

"Really! So you found it!—that was lucky, because the Commissioner was telling us some fantastic tale of a master crook or gang, who have been successfully operating for some time on a very large scale. He was sure this must be also one of their coups. He also comforted us with confidential news that one of his ablest officers was on the eve of arresting the mysterious jewel-thief."

"The Commissioner meant Mr. Vibhakar, Sir," explained Avinash.

"Oh—how lucky! Come in and see my daughter. I am glad to make your acquaintance, Sir."

Rewati had patiently waited for twenty-two years for a suitable mate. The motherless child of a rich father, naturally she had many suitors, but her fastidious taste and intellectual cravings had still kept her single. She felt very grateful to Avinash for saving her life and the feeling was enhanced by his saving her bracelet. His face and figure satisfied her eyes, his bravery attracted her physical instincts, and his conversation captured her intellect and she ended by losing her heart. But Avinash possessed the rare moral courage of detesting to take advantage of Rewati's ignorance of his real self. He who had risen so high in crime, refused to stoop so low for love. His list of sins was long enough.

One day he told the tale. To his chagrin he found Rewati taking very keen interest in his exploits, and discovered that she enjoyed the story and never even dreamt it was the truth. Even then Avinash persisted and told her everything and waited to be summarily dismissed. But Rewati laughed and protested. "A good story, indeed, but a bit too exaggerated, to be convincing. Anyway, you need not have troubled to invent so much, just to be rid of me."

Avinash was simply dumbfounded. What unbelievable faith! Would she ever believe ill of him? Vibhakar saved him the trouble of an answer. He had come to tell him that his failure in capturing the rumoured jewel thief had irritated the Commissioner and he was transferred from the C. I. D. into the Executive. So after all it turned out a blessing in disguise. Avinash saw his last chance of convincing Rewati by putting Vibhakar on his oath and asking him to corroborate his story.

"Listen, Rewati—Vibhakar is a police officer. He knows everything. He was specially appointed to arrest me. Please ask him on his honour."

"Why should I put him on his honour?"

"Alright, ask him as you choose."

Vibhakar guessed that Avinash in a moment of uncontrollable emotion must have told Rewati the truth about himself.

"What's all this fun about?"

"Your friend wants to make out that he is the reputed jewel-thief."

"And so he is—has he not stolen the loveliest jewel?" asked Vibhakar.

Rewati jumped up saying gleefully, "What a criminal! Chief witness turns hostile, eh!"

Avinash bowed to fate and married Rewati. Then started another series of surprises. Every person robbed, either received the identical jewellery or its value in money. The thief as well as the philanthropist remained a mystery. All thefts were ultimately removed from the police records.

(Translated by Mr. R R. Gautam from the author's original story in Gujarati named "Parivartan.")

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Missing Letters

A	•	H	•
•	T	•	L
H	•	D	G
•	A	G	L
•	L	•	T

THIS word-square lacks only two letters, which will complete it if inserted in the right places. Can you do it?

S	L	E	T
E	V	G	E
H	E	D	E
S	T	E	L
A	S	H	S

Solution:

Five Minutes to Solve This

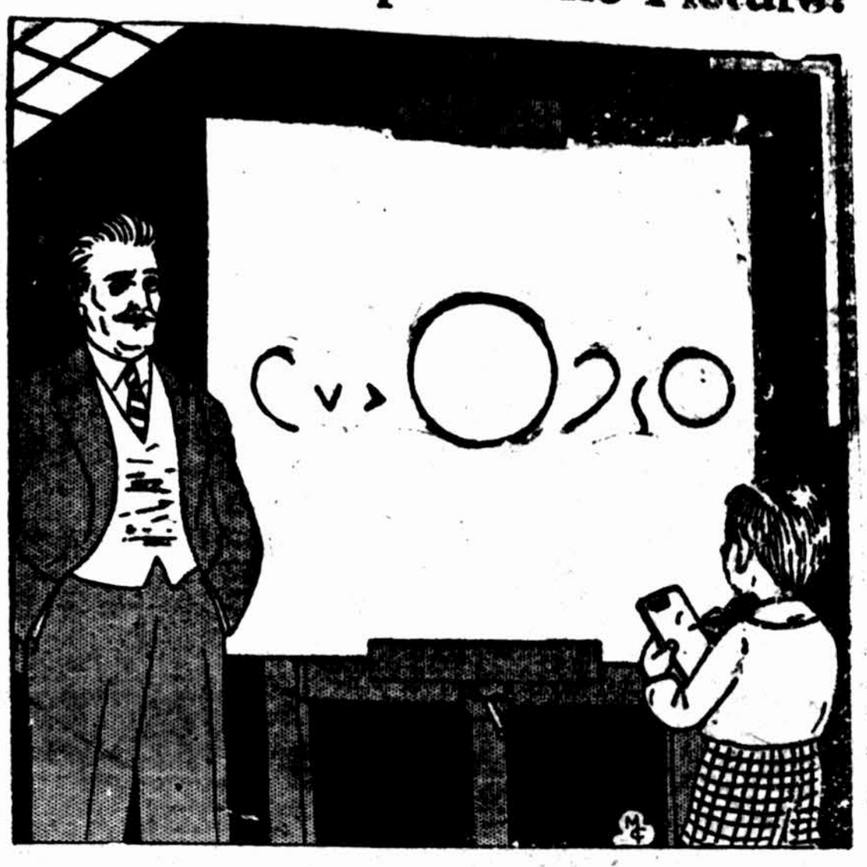
IF 20 IS ¼ OF 3, WHAT WILL ⅕ OF 40 BE?

COME on, you mathematical sharps. See if you can solve this little poser in five minutes, or less. And don't look at the answer until you are through.

WHY is the letter O always painful to a MAN?

Answer: Because it makes him MOAN.

Can You Complete The Picture?



THE grandson of a famous American painter recently expressed an ambition to become a great artist, "just like grandpop." The artist warned the boy that ability to draw is not alone sufficient to warrant success. A creative mind is equally as essential as draftsmanship.

To determine whether the boy had a creative mind the artist gave him a test. He drew two circles and five odd shaped figures on a board, as shown above, and told his grandson to put them together to form a sketch of a familiar domestic animal. Can you do it?

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Mystery of the Silent Radio Cryptogram

"IT'S time for the Busy Housewives program on the radio. I'll listen to that before I do the dishes. Oh, fiddlesticks! What's the matter now? Not a buzz out of the mumble box. Coming to think of it, I saw that hubby of mine tinkering about this receiver last night. Well, if that simpleton can fix a radio, so can I. Let me see, a tap of the hammer, unscrew this knob and it comes apart. No wonder it would not work. That smart alec husband of mine put a paper inside. Wait, there's something on it. A cryptogram—I wonder—yes, I'll figure it out and if it says what I think it does, I'll call up his office and give him a piece of my mind."

So she figured out the cryptogram and changed her mind.

MSHGCS TK G JGII
QGCU FGX, PS ZV
WTZXW JT JGUS
DTLC CGQZT, LXISVV
DTL VSXQ GXTJPSC
NGDFSXJ MSKTCS
JPS SXQ TK JPS
FTXJP.

What was the message Mrs. Meddlebury read in the note?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

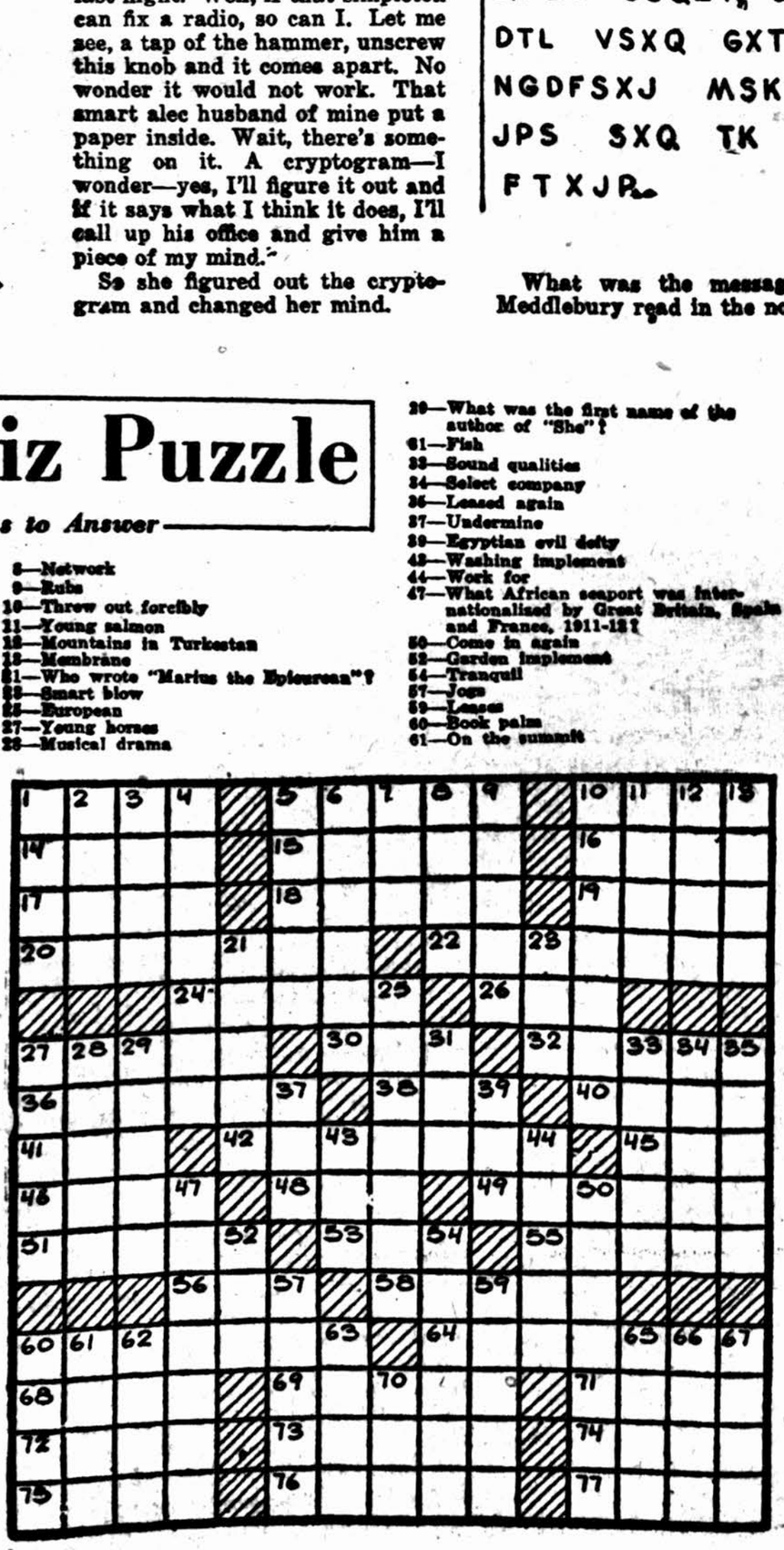
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Egyptian
5—Cravat with falling ends
10—Ejected from the mouth
14—Oriental nurse
15—One who detests
16—Having little color
17—Tropical plant
18—Crest of a mountain range
19—Verbal
20—Treads down
22—What part of ancient Italy was later called Tuscany?
24—Condiments
26—Posed for a portrait
27—What French artist's forte was scenes in the faint light of dawn?
30—Observe
32—What fisherman was also called Simon?
36—Supposes
38—Thing: in law
40—Deals in small ...atities
41—Guided
42—Roams
45—Nothing
46—Allowance for waste
48—Hawaiian food
49—Cylindrical
51—Who was the wife of Abraham?
53—Dance step
55—Place again
56—Negative
58—Constitutional vigor
60—Very thin sheet metal
64—Play out again
68—What king married Gudrun?
69—Made of a cereal grass
71—Thin piece of baked clay
72—Rake
73—English river
74—Town on the Aegean
75—Mimic
76—Functions in trigonometry
77—Tracks worn by wheels

VERTICAL

1—Who led the campaign for the national suffrage amendment?
2—Persian poet
3—What is the most important city of northern Brazil?
4—What poet wrote "The City of Dreadful Night"?
5—Verb
6—Marks of omission
7—Consumed
8—Network
9—Rubs
10—Threw out forcibly
11—Young salmon
12—Mountains in Turkestan
13—Membrane
21—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
23—Smart blow
25—European
27—Young horses
28—Musical drama
29—What was the first name of the author of "She"?
31—Fish
33—Sound qualities
34—Select company
35—Leased again
37—Undermine
39—Egyptian evil deity
43—Washing implement
44—Work for
47—What African seaport was internationalized by Great Britain, Spain and France, 1911-12?
50—Come in again
52—Garden implement
54—Tranquil
57—Jogs
59—Lenses
60—Book palm
61—On the summit
62—Adhesive mixture
63—Hindu garment
65—Member of an indigenous race of Japan
66—Mass
67—Feminine name
70—Number



How Did She Know?

A SAILOR on shore leave from one of the U. S. battleships walked into a lunch counter and ordered:

"Two cups of coffee and a doughnut, please."

"Eh," said the pretty waitress, "you mean a cup of coffee and two doughnuts, don't you?"

"No," replied he, "I mean two cups of coffee and one doughnut."

"Oh," said she. Then, after a pause, "two cups of coffee and one doughnut. That's right, of course. You must be a sailor."

Now, how did the pretty waitress figure it all out that he really was a sailor?

At the Circus

WHEN the circus came to town, 112 women, 48 men and 64 children went through the turnstile. The gross proceeds from booths, tents, and ring amounted to $281.52. The clown, who also had a taste for statistics, later discovered, that every seven women spent, on an average, as much as every six men, and every four children, as much as each woman. Can *you* calculate how much was spent by each group.

Answer: The women spent $171.36; the men, $86.68; the children $24.48.

Here's a 5-Point Riddle

THE accompanying five sketches give you five chances to solve this riddle. The answer in four instances is the same identical five-letter word. In the fifth case the answer must be in plural instead of singular form, so it will be necessary to add the letter "s" to the other answer making it a six-letter word. Study the wording in the sketches for clues but do not be misled by the illustrations themselves.

Poetic Pamela Receives Her Pay

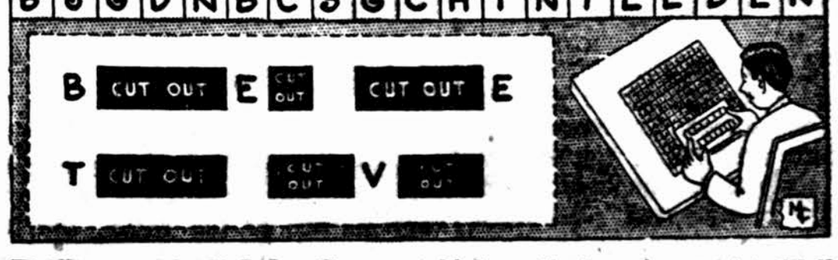
WHO is that accompanying the pay envelope out of the boss's office? Why, it's Pamela. Listen to what she is saying:

"I've waited several breathless days
To find out if I'd get the raise,
I asked the chief clerk for, last week,
He said to Mr. Bux he'd speak
About the matter, but I know
This week an increase would come thru,
For, ***** *tho the boss may be*
He wants a well-dressed employee
To greet his visitors, and so
He will a raise on me bestow.
Since I'm not **** *to look pretty*
On such a ******** *salary.*
What's this, a slip of paper pink,
A notice of the raise, I think.
'We rue the day when you were hired.
Your work is bad. Get out. You're fired.'
Well I declare. That settles it.
They can't do this to me. I quit."

The three missing words in the above verses form a charade. The first two uniting to form the third. What are the words?

Find the Hidden Proverb

I	T	T	G	N	D	B	O	N	F	A	C	K	B	B	N	T	R	E
R	I	T	B	R	O	S	A	N	A	T	T	H	R	F	S	H	O	I
E	T	T	Y	R	A	L	A	T	P	P	I	K	M	H	E	G	E	N
S	B	O	C	M	N	E	A	J	K	K	I	J	B	D	L	F	I	V
H	A	N	A	N	E	S	E	R	N	A	C	K	F	R	P	H	A	V
O	O	K	H	E	D	S	P	Y	S	H	A	N	U	F	E	H	E	R
C	B	B	W	G	O	O	A	A	T	H	E	R	B	L	A	M	E	H
D	L	P	R	P	K	A	Y	M	I	T	T	D	N	I	M	I	C	V
G	C	U	F	D	Z	D	T	T	H	E	R	C	B	E	V	O	K	H
E	I	L	W	V	Y	J	A	K	I	E	D	Y	P	A	W	E	N	P
J	M	O	F	X	M	B	B	J	L	C	Q	H	B	I	O	U	Z	B
R	U	E	K	D	E	K	E	L	R	O	K	C	N	Z	S	K	E	I
G	K	C	P	F	R	A	V	G	O	C	M	E	N	U	F	X	C	Y
O	I	L	B	R	D	S	A	U	R	V	E	N	S	L	H	S	A	K
T	B	U	F	I	R	E	E	M	H	A	T	E	Y	L	W	M	O	U
H	A	N	K	F	E	P	E	R	K	W	F	D	B	P	M	B	D	G
B	J	G	D	N	B	C	S	G	C	H	I	N	I	L	E	D	E	N



DID you ever look for the proverbial needle in a haystack? Well, this puzzle is slightly different and probably not so difficult to solve. There is a well-known proverb hidden among these letters but you will never find it with your naked eye. Here is what you must do:

Cut out the oblong on the dotted lines. Then cut out the six black spaces in the oblong where it says "Cut Out." Now you have an oblong with six holes in it. Move the oblong (as indicated in the small inset drawing at lower right) until you find the right letters that show through the holes. These letters together with the five letters on the oblong will spell the four words of the proverb.

For Solutions See Page 39

HUNTING IN CENTRAL HIMALAYAS

(Continued From Page 2)

black lines bordering the white streaks on the chest had stretched over the manes. It will be remembered that when a lioness gives birth to the cubs it does not allow any creature to enter its den or come near it, even the lion is prevented from coming there. The lioness with the cubs lay on the ground after stretching its claws, yawned and closed her eyes. She was quite heedless and forgetful about the hunters till that moment, when a booming shot from the rifle struck her on her right and she fell stunned shaking her whole body and roared many a time. The first bullet shook her whole body but she did not fall dead. The lioness was the target of five shots in succession after the first fire, which struck in different parts of her body, besides her two cubs which lay dead there. When a lion or lioness is attacked, it does not try to run away, but would try to attempt to fight and kill the aggressor. In rage it always runs to that side from where the volley of bullets are fired. It never tries to escape like a jackal. Just after the first shot, a volley of shots like thunder followed it, the animals lay dead on the ground, for a moment shook and trembled and then became extinct. Now it was a great achievement, for the three lions had been killed in a day; and the preparations were made to carry them to the town.

The hunting did not only end here. There was another encounter A lion which perhaps was in search of a prey and seemed as if it has just come out of the lair, saw the hunters in a group. It would have at once jumped upon a single hunter but as there were many, it did not attack and went its way. To the hunters, it was of course, easy prey. Instantly it also fell dead.

Two big hunts in a day, without any danger, was of course a matter of great joy and happiness to us all. To shoot down lions and tigers in a forest is very dangerous and difficult. When the lion ravages the surrounding area of Bhawar, in Tarai Illaka, hundreds of men fall prey to it like an epidemic disease such as plague or cholera. Government, on such occasions, proclaims certain prizes for killing the cannibal brute. When individual attempts fail,. 'Machans' are constructed in different parts of the affected area, and bands of hunters frequent the jungle in search of the great brute enemy.

PROGRESSIVE ANAGRAM

DID you ever try to solve a progressive anagram puzzle? Write a one-letter word in the top row of squares. Add a letter to form a two-letter word in the second row Add another letter to form a three-letter word in the third row and so on. See if you can continue this word-building until you form the twelve-letter word at the foot of the drawing. It may be necessary to shift the letters about when a letter is added.

Here are the definitions:

1. Pronoun. 2. Preposition. 3. A metal. 4. A tooth of a fork. 5. Saltpeter. 6. Complete in its parts. 7. Passages into. 8. A dwelling. 9. Chief executive of a modern republic. 10. A foot traveler. 11. Put an interval between. 12. Trying situations.

"AND brothers," said the Negro minister, "don't run around with other men's wives."

At this point a man in the congregation jumped up and snapped his fingers.

After the service the man went round to apologise to the preacher.

"Preacher, Ah'm sorry I made dat commotion in church, but dat sentence of yours just reminded me where I left my umbrella last night.

UMPIRING AT HOCKEY

Its Do's And Dont's

By ANGELO MOSES

The centre-forward sends a long pass to his right-winger, who eludes an opponent and races down the touch-line. The opposing left back advances to check the speeding forward who centres smartly across the goal-mouth. The centre-forward neatly traps the pass and in the twinkling of an eye his flashing blade sends the sphere hurtling into the net. A hyperbolical hurrah rends the air! Goal! Off-side! Off-side! A section of the crowd makes this raucous cry. The Referee signals a goal. There is unrest among the crowd. Somewhere in the stands a fan raises the shout: "Kill the Referee!"

Don't Kill Him!

But why kill the referee? He is as necessary to the game as the players themselves. In Great Britain, Japan and other better disciplined countries, the word of the official is accepted as final. To protest against his ruling is a manifestation of poor sportsmanship.

In India we frequently hear of unruly scenes at hockey tournaments. Crowds get excited over the referee's decision, and invade the field of play. Fights, in which players and partisan onlookers have joined have not been uncommon.

Since it is human to err, it cannot be denied that referees make mistakes. Inadequate supervision of games by referees occasionally makes the head-lines in sporting papers. A referee can make or mar a game. In fact, he is a ruling genius—he should be able to infuse the correct spirit of the game into each team. Players do not take long to realize what type of referee is in charge of them and they play up to him accordingly. A referee must have personality and tact. He must be firm and impartial in his decisions if he is to be a success.

Quick Decision

There is no game in which an umpire has so little time to make up his mind as hockey. By the very nature of his work the umpire is a man apart from the game he safeguards so zealously. No one applauds his verdicts. His greatest reward is to be ignored. Probably the best compliment one could pay an umpire would be to say, after the game, that one had not noticed him, which would mean that he had done his job efficiently but not obtrusively.

It may safely be assumed that it is the intention of those who play and watch hockey that there should be a game of hockey and not merely an exhibition by the umpire of his knowledge of the rules of the game to the exclusion of all else. The majority of our umpires nearly always know the rules but are less successful when they come to apply them. The worst type of referee is the one who learns a few rules and often has a wrong impression of them. Give him a whistle and he will be like a canary which has received an extra ration of bird-seed, and will twitter eupeptically throughout the game. How can he avoid irking players and spectators alike?

Some Suggestions

I give here a few suggestions which I have found useful in my career as a hockey player and as a referee.

One short, snappy blast on the whistle is preferable to a continuous twittering.

The referee must have the rules at his finger-tips. He should be able to give a definite and decided opinion on every foul instantly. If he is slow in making up his mind whether an incident is an infringement or not, several others may follow in quick succession before he has reached a conclusion on the initial one.

Time and again I have seen players taking a free hit being penalised for "sticks." Do not be too strict with the player taking a free hit. Has he swung his stick above his shoulder or not? Give him the benefit of the doubt—he is doing no one any harm and after all it was the other side which offended.

When the inside-right passes to his outside-right, do not blow up the outside-left for "off-side." Wait until he makes an attempt to reach the ball and thus influence the game.

When a defending player deliberately clears into the face of an attacking forward, do not give a free hit against the attacker for "carrying." I have seen it done very often.

Deliberate Hit

When a player deliberately hits a ball against the legs of an opponent in order to claim a "kick" which player would you penalise? Of course, the former. This degrading practice is very common on our hockey fields. Never on any account should anything savouring of dirty play be allowed to pass.

No umpire can remain stationary and do his job properly. To judge an off-side correctly, for instance, the umpire must place himself in a line with the advancing full back.

The usual infringement known commonly as "turning" is nothing but obstruction by the body. "A player shall not obstruct by running in between an opponent and the ball, nor shall he interpose himself or his stick in any way as an obstruction, nor attack from an opponent's left unless he touches the ball before he touches the stick or person of his opponent." Umpires should pay particular attention to this rule as on its strict enforcement depends the tranquillity of the game.

The Advantage Rule

The rules of hockey are quite clearly defined, but there is one rule which umpires lose sight of—the advantage rule. Be quite sure, before blowing your whistle, that by doing so, you do not give an advantage to the side committing the infringement. Do not blow for a penalty if it is advantageous to the offending team to get into better positions of defence. Matches are lost through umpires not applying the advantage rule—the most difficult of all the problems which beset an umpire.

"Do not interpret the rules of hockey as if they were laid down by Government. Apply them imaginatively—they are not bound in red tape!"

Do you know-
mosquitoes carry MALARIA ?
Don't take chances! Insist on Flit to kill mosquitoes. Substitutes are often worthless — sometimes even dangerous — and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. Flit spray will not stain.
Kill mosquitoes with FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.
415
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

He: "Would your father agree to my marrying you?"
She: "I don't know. If he is my way of thinking he wouldn't!"

Indian Art 2,000 Years Ago

(Continued From Page 5)

to the 5th century A.D. The first subject is a scene from the Mahajanaka Jetaka which is a story of a previous life of the Buddha. He had come to beg at his own door after he had renounced the world. The Rani, his wife, finds the voice of the Bhiksu families and sends victuals in a tray to the beggar. The figure of the Buddha has been drawn with very great skill, his highly refined features and above them an expression of serenity over his face have given a spiritual significance to the whole painting. The colour scheme is also very good. The pale blue background has brought out the wooden pavilion and its inmates almost in relief. The artist has taken special delight in accentuating the contours of the body of the Rani and in decorating her with a wealth of ornaments and most beautiful coiffure. In strong contrast to the chaste and almost classical features of the Buddha is the rough face of the door-keeper who has a dangling moustache and is sitting on his haunches midway in the door.

Another subject showing intense human feeling is the scene wherein Mahajanaka, after hearing the sermon of a hermit, decides to communicate to his wife his intention of renouncing the world. Mahajanaka is shown broaching this unpleasant subject in the central apartment of his palace. His wife is listening to him with attention but the concern and anxiety felt is more apparent from the faces of the maids who have all come close to the Rani. One of them is so much unnerved that the white lotus flower which she holds is slipping out of her hand. Some of the heads of the ladies in this group have been drawn with very great skill, particularly of the two maids, one of whom is standing behind the Raja and another behind the Rani, the latter wearing a blue jacket.

Scene From Jataka

There is another scene from this Jataka painted on the left wall of Cave I. It represents a dance. Sir C. V. Raman, our eminent physicist, is deeply interested in the origin and development of the musical instruments of India. I have already shown you in a painting of the 2nd century B.C. that the only musical instrument used by the religious orchestra was a trumpet. In this scene we see flutes, cymbals and 'tablas' (small drums). Sir C. V. Raman's opinion is that the Indian 'tabla' was the first instrument of its kind from which all the seven notes of music could be reproduced and that was arranged by dividing the top leather coverings into three circular bands, brown, white and black, each of varying thickness. Further, for stretching the skin sixteen strings were tied round the bowl of the drum. This instrument went to the West from the Orient and although the seven notes of music can be produced by the kettle-drum of tympanum drum and Beethoven has also used the tympanum-drum as an independent instrument of music, in India this was done much earlier. In this fresco we see two 'tablas' with the usual strings round their bowls in as perfect a form as they are in India even to-day. The paintings belongs to the 5th century A.D., and it is interesting to note that knowledge of accoustics was so advanced in India at that time that the drum had been made capable of producing all the seven musical notes. The pose of the dancer also in this fresco is very characteristic of the Indian style of dancing. The dresses of the musicians throw light on the style of garments worn and the materials used in making them in those days.

(To be concluded in next Sunday's issue)

Puzzle Solutions

THE SAILOR PROBLEM: The pretty waitress knew he was a sailor by his uniform.

FIRE-POINT RIDDLE: The answer is "Stock" and "Stocks."

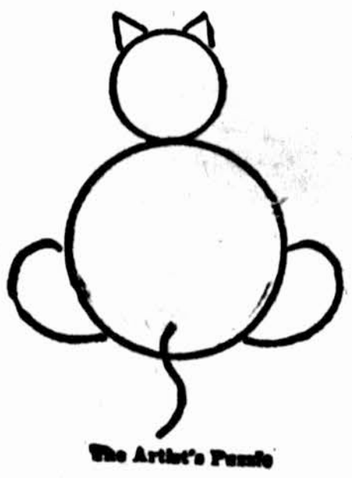
HIDDEN PROVERB: Place the oblong on the third and fifth rows on the upper left-hand side of the chart and you will have the proverb, "Better Late Than Never."

POETIC PAMELA: Miser, able: Miserable.

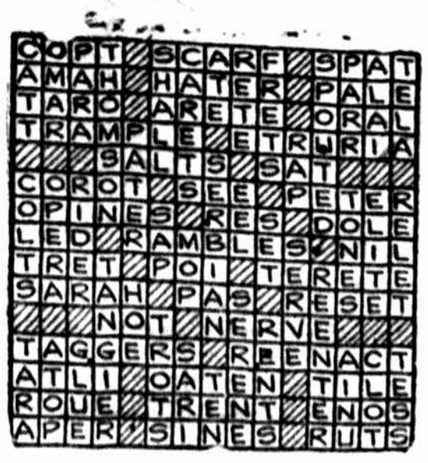
RADIO CRYPTOGRAM: "Beware of a tall, dark man. He is going to take your radio, unless you send another payment before the end of the month."

PROGRESSIVE ANAGRAMS: I, in, tin, tine, niter, entire, entries, resident, president, pedestrian, interspaced, predicaments.

FIVE-MINUTE POSER: Figure it out like this: One-fourth of three is 3|4. Now if 20 is equal to 3|4, 1 is equal to one-twentieth of 3|4, or 3|80. One-fifth of 40, being 8, will be 8 times 3|80, or 3|10.



The Artist's Puzzle



CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

SHAH ABDUL LATIF

(Continued from Page 1)

In essence, therefore, they are lyrical. The poems as we know them to-day, have, however, suffered from the fact that they were not written down as composed. They have also been subjected to careless compilation by persons unfamiliar with literary tradition and ill-equipped with scholarly taste. Yet they are sacred to the people of Sind and the poet a hierophant of a mighty inspiration. Camel-drivers, cart-drivers, grown-up men, little boys moving along dark paths by day or night tune to themselves some simple lay of Shah Latif. All shed tears at the racital of his stories. It is a pity that the poems written wholly in Sindhi are consequently a closed book to persons unfamiliar with the language of Sind.

Nature was the poet's teacher, and his poems are full of most moving descriptions of desert, mountains, of lakes, woods and plains, of the sun, moon and stars, of the spring flowers and autumnal rains, of the clouds in tempest and peace, of sunrise and sunset, of the camel, monkey and deer, of the nightingale, dove and swan. His descriptions of vegetable and animal life are amazing in the wide range they cover. He does not like several Western poets, dissociate nature from God. To him nature is a moving symbol of the spirit and reminds us, again and again, of the soul's quest of the beauty that is God.

Love Mysticism

The mysticism which runs all through the poetry of Shah Abdul Latif is love mysticism with a rich religious significance. It is not a philosophic mysticism.

The emphasis on the oneness of God, the unity of all experience and the need for sinking individuality in the ocean of divine union is the subject of many of his poems.

This love mysticism shows some affinity with the love mysticism of Shelley and Browning. There is nothing quite like it in Wordsworth and little in it that is common with Donne. The nearest parallels to poet in his love religious mood are Crashaw and Issac Watts. In these two poets the philosophy of love is preached in emotional language as a means to a true understanding of the nature of God and to effecting the mystic union with the divine by lifting the false veil of the phenomenal world and probing the depths of the human heart The true message of the Risalo, however, is religious and there is a real difference in this respect between the Sindhi poet and Shelley and Browning.

Of the great variety of lyrical poems which constitute the "Risalo" of Shah Abdul Latif, some are short ecstatic poems of deep emotional content, others are psychological questionings and interrogations that read like Browning and there are also gems of the pure lyrical spirit that remind us of Shellcy and Wordsworth. The longer love poems are a medley of emotions. Sometime the plain facts of the lovers' trials are described, but more often the treatment is deeply psychological, busy not with the fate of the lovers but with the effect events have on the lovers' mind.

Such is the stuff of all real poetry, combining elegance and rhythm of language with that sense of a distant far-off beauty which men rich with difficulty, stretching out their hands in longing for the further shore. This is the poet's quest. Shah Abdul Latif is amongst those whose words have helped to lift the veil that obscures the vision of delight and fulfilment.

STORM CENTRE OF WORLD WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

and a half are to-day in Hitler's hand: Poland and Rumania. Not one of the international waterways is yet Hitler's. A German march "toward the Dardanelles" or "toward Iraq's oil fields" or "against Suez" may make spectacular headlines, but is actually very far from realization.

That is why Germany, landlocked as she is by almighty geography, and Mediterranean-locked Italy (and ice-locked Russia, too) to-day attempt to obtain the command of the sea—oceans position plus naval power—knowing that it is the control of the oceans that will again decide the outcome of this World War. For the first time in history Germany has now reached an oceanic position along the Atlantic, from Norway down to France, but she does not command naval power; Italy has naval power at her disposal but cannot make use of it, locked in the Mediterranean as she is by British sea power.

Only Great Britain and the United States—an island and an island continent—control the oceans by combined natural and naval strength; oceanic position and sea power, the two presuppositions of world power.

World power to what purpose? World domination by coercion or world co-operation by consent? The Balkan nations having fought for their independence for centuries and having just recently obtained it, refuse to be subjugated again by alien imperialism—or rather totalitarianism—and prefer to participate in a co-operative structure. The Balkan statesmen now look to London and to Washington and to a policy stated by Disraeli during the American Civil War:

"The American democracy may ultimately decide the fate of the two Americas and of Europe. America is the predestined leader of those states—perhaps a federation of states of nations—which accept the reign of law".

She: "Don't you know that it is very bad for a little fellow like you to smoke?"

Mighty Atom: "Yus lady, but I'm trying to give it up"!

FIGURES DON'T LIE, OR DO THEY?

If you're interested in tricks done with numbers, you ought to like the one that's making the rounds these days. Some mathematical savant has taken the birth year of Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler, and Roosevelt—1883, 1879, 1889 and 1882. To each of these he adds the year in which they came to power—1922, 1924, 1933 and 1933. Then he adds the number of years each man has been in power (18, 16, 7 and 7), and the age of each man—57, 61, 51 and 58. The total in every case is 3,880, which, divided by two, gives the mystic year 1940!

Significant? Well, maybe . . . but if you'll take four similar figures in your own life and perform the same operation, the answer will still be 1940. Perhaps that makes you a man of destiny, too.—"Open Book", U. S. A.

She: "I'll never go to that doctor again. As soon as I told him I was suffering from that tired felling he asked me to show him my tongue."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AN enthusiastic politician was asked by his wife to lay aside politics long enough to dig up the potatoes in the garden.

He consented, and after digging for a few minutes went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it, and it proved to be a shilling. He put it in his pocket and went back to work.

Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off it and this time it was a two-shilling piece. He put it in his pocket.

"I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife. "I think I'll take a short nap."

When he awoke he was not surprised to find that his wife had dug up the rest of the potatoes—and that she had found no coins!

* * * *

A MAN was known for his inability to think of anything to say to women. His friends were amazed when, the morning after meeting a strange girl at a dance, it was announced that he had become engaged. One inquired how it had happened.

"Well," said the tongue-tied one. "I danced with her three times and couldn't think of anything else to say."

* * * *

BOBBIN followed the landlady into the room.

"You should be nice and comfortable here," she said. "Of course I shall require you to pay a week's rent in advance."

"I'll pay you now," answered Bobbin. "I believe in starting with a clean sheet."

"Ahem!" coughed the landlady, as she counted the rent money. "That will be another ninepence."

* * * *

A TRAVELLER passing through an English village stopped to look at a bomb crater.

Standing at the edge, he remarked to an inhabitant that there seemed to be a few bombs lying around, to which the villager replied, "Yes, and the trouble wi' them ones is that they 'asn't gone of yet!"

"Well," replied the traveller, "that's more than you'll be able to say about me in two seconds."

* * * *

TWO soldiers who were batmen to officers met in the canteen. One noticed that the other's hands were grimy with soot, and asked him about it.

"Oh," he said "I've just been seeing my officer off at the station on leave."

"But how did that blacken your hands?" asked the other.

"Well, you see',' was the reply, "I patted the bloomin engine."

* * * *

A Lanky individual approached the manager of a London freak museum and asked for a job.

"Who are you?" asked the manager.

"I'm Egbert, the Egg King."

"What's your speciality?"

"I eat three dozen hen eggs, two dozen duck eggs, and one dozen goose eggs at a single sitting."

"Sounds all right. We've four shows a day."

"Fine."

"And do you think you can go through them with your act?"

"I know I can."

"On Saturdays we often have as many as six shows and on some holidays once an hour."

Egbert, the Egg King, hesitated "In that case, I must have one thing understood. You've got to gimme time enough to eat my regular meals!"

A GIRL in the bus took her powder puff from her handbag and began powdering her face. Then she took out her lipstick and made up the curves of her lips. Still not content with her appearance, she devoted a little attention to her eyebrows.

This beauty treatment was evidently too much for the bus conductor, who had been watching her every movement, and he suddenly called out: ""Any gent. 'ere like to borrow my shaving tackle?"

* * * *

IT was the time Bobbie saw his first football match.

When he got home his mother asked him how he liked it.

"It was good and it was funny," he said.

"So you thought it was good.

"Yes. I liked watching the twenty-two men kicking the ball about."

"But what was funny about it"? she asked him.

"The little man who ran all over the place whistling and shouting because he couldn't get a kick at the ball."

THE young man had been in the nursing-home for some time and had been extremely well looked after by a pretty young nurse.

"Nurse," said the patient one morning, "I'm in love with you. I don't want to get well."

"Don't worry," replied the nurse cheerfully, "you won't. The doctor's in love with me, too, and he saw you kissing me this morning"

* * * *

THE fat man decided to try golf.

Armed with four golf clubs, a ball, and a caddie, he marched off to the links.

The caddie placed the ball on the tee. Then, with a terrific swing, the fat man whirled his club through the air. But the little white ball remained on its tee, while the club, meeting mother earth, broke into splinters.

The second, third, and fourth clubs shared the fate of the first.

"What would you do now?" asked the golfer, turning in desperation to the caddie.

Holding out the empty bag, the youngster replied, "Don't give in! Hit it with this!"

"ANY complaints?"

The orderly officer made the routine inquiry of the cook at a Territorial camp near London.

"Yes, sir; we've a League of Nations in our cookhouse."

"What do you mean?"

"We have Argentine chilled meat. Italian tinned tomatoes, Japanese salmon, Portuguese sardines and Estonian eggs."

* * * *

He was of a thrifty turn of mind, and came from Aberdeen. One day he was told by a friend that instead of putting shillings in the gas meter, much the same effect could be obtained by blowing smartly into the slot. He tried the experiment with gratifying results.

At length an inspector from the gas company called to inspect the meter. He was obviously puzzled by his investigations.

"What's the matter?" asked the householder.

"Man," said the inspector, "I canna understand it at all. The company appear to owe ye thirty shillings."

Our Humorist At Large

M. O. (To recruit up for second examination) "Weak heart, nonsense! Who was the fool who turned you down for that on the first occasion?
Recruit: "You, Sir."

First Girl: "Fancy! George says in his letter that words cannot express his love".

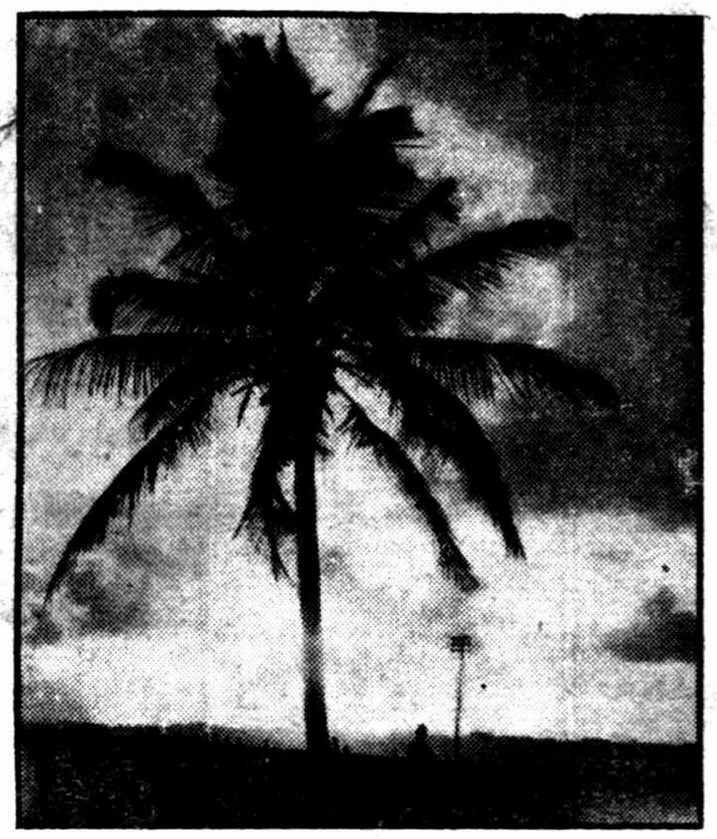
Second Ditto: "Tell him to try chocolates, darling".

First man: "Yes! When I retire from Whitehall I think I'll take up gardening".

Second ditto: "Bit late in life to start work, isn't it?"

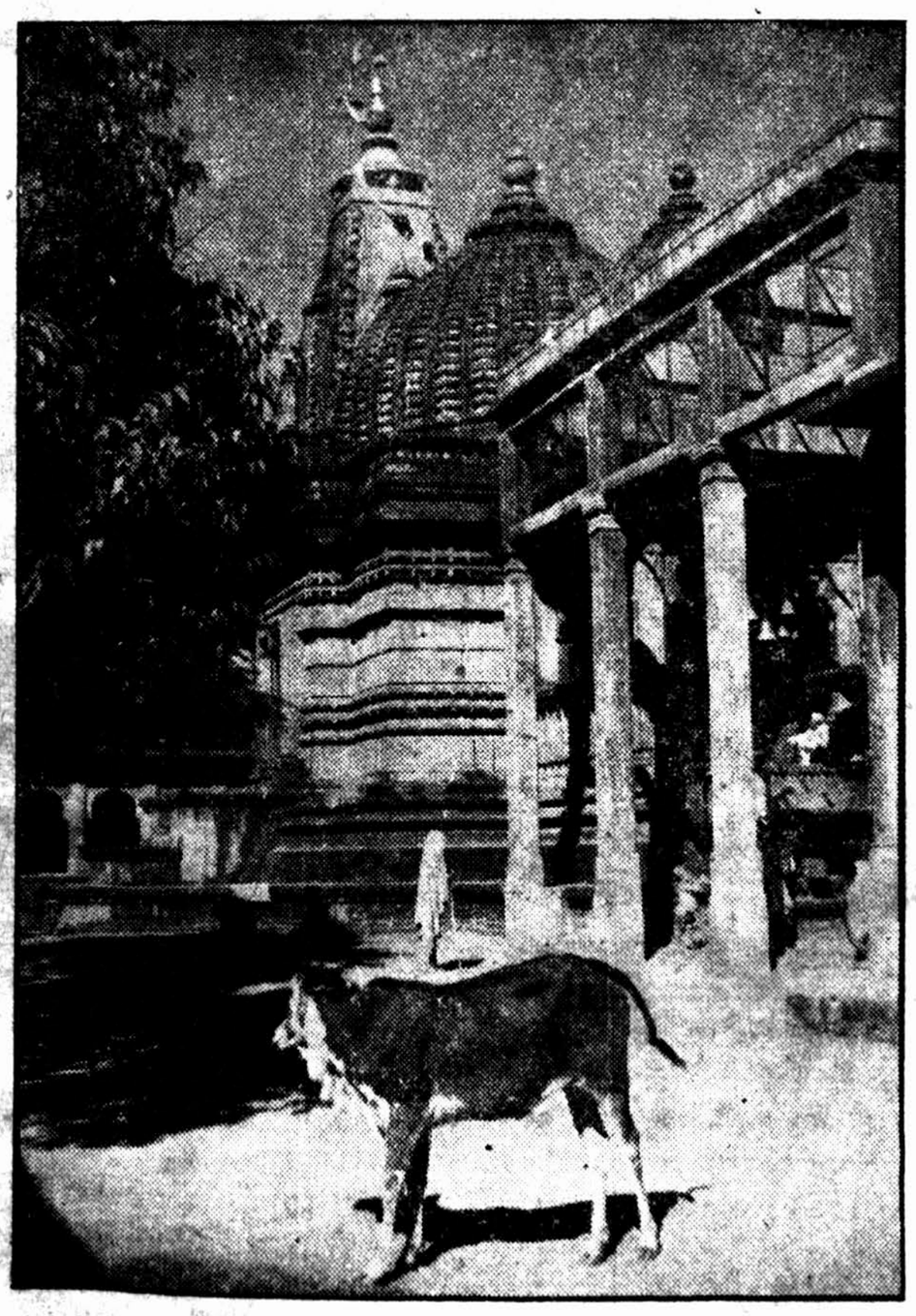
Foreign Secretary inspects Britain's Mechanised Army. Mr. Anthony Eden inspecting an armoured division in the Eastern Command. He saw the impressive British Army of to-day, an ever-growing force equipped with up-to-the-minute, fast-moving engines of war.

'Shivering and Mirroring' beauty.



MONSOON CLOUDS.

—*M. J. Vyarawala.*

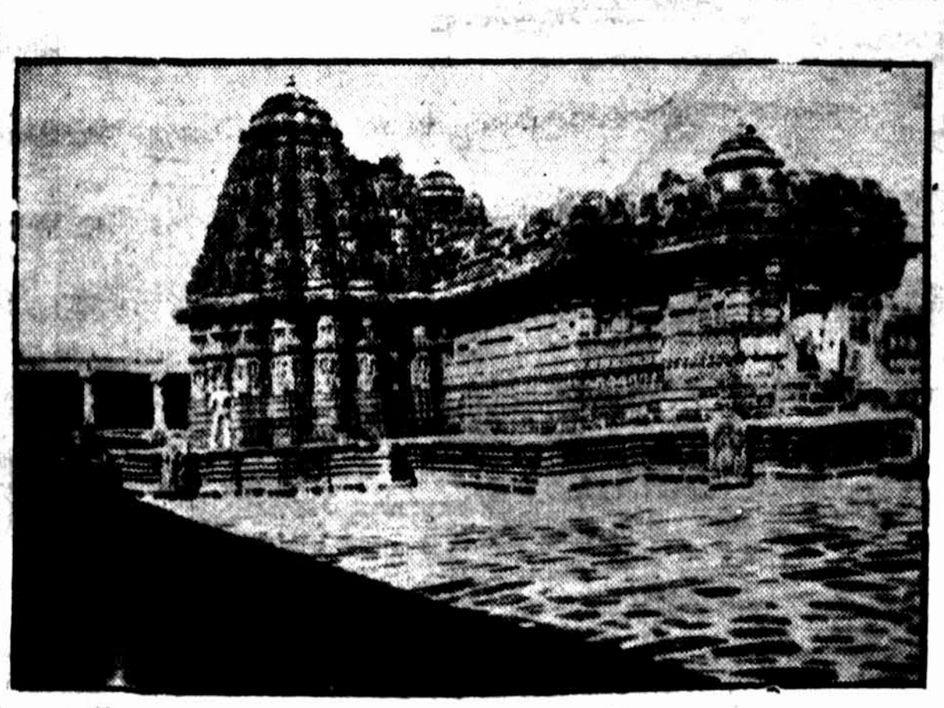


Kala Rama's Temple, Nasik.

—*J. V. Bhatt.*

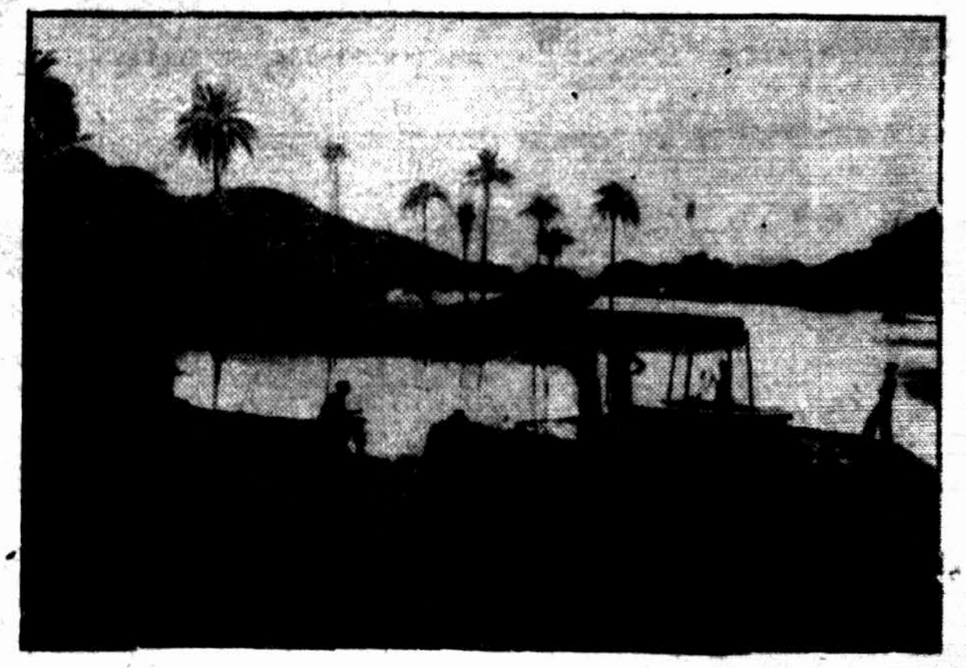
She works for her living.

—*K. C. Shah.*



Hoysola Temple, Somnathpur (Mysore).

—*A. N. Krishnarao.*



Creeping shadows over Lake Nakhi (Abu).

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